The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,549—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1895.

OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

CARSON'S ANTI-CORROSION PAINT
for Outdoor use. Stands extremes of HEAT and COLD.
CARSON'S SPECIAL CONDENSED WHITE ZINC PAINT
Superior to any other for body and covering power.
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Special attention paid to Filling and Packing.
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WALTER CARSON & SONS,
ROVE WORKS, BATTERSEA, LONDON, ENGLAND.

ESTABLISHED 1818.

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COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants, by whom New Show Cards can be obtained on application.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
† GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	7th Dec.
B.M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	14th "
B.V.L. SUTLEJ	4205	W. J. Nantes	21st "
B.L. PENINSULAR	3807	R. F. Briscoe	28th "
			1896.
† THAMES	4113	A. Symons	4th Jan.
B.L. ORIENTAL	5284	L. H. Moule	11th "
† GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	18th "
B.M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	25th "
B.V.L. CLYDE	4136	H. T. Weighell	1st Feb.
B.L. THAMES	4113	A. Symons	8th "
† GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	16th "
B.L. CARTHAGE	5280	M. De Horne	22nd "
† SUTLEJ	4205	W. J. Nantes	29th "
B.L. SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	7th March
B.V.L. GANGES	4205	T. F. Creery	14th "
B.M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	21st "
† SUTLEJ	4204	W. J. Nantes	28th "
B.L. PENINSULAR	3807	R. F. Briscoe	4th April.
† CLYDE	4136	H. T. Weighell	11th "
B.M.L. ORIENTAL	5284	L. H. Moule	18th "
B.V.L. SUTLEJ	4202	W. J. Nantes	25th "
B.M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	2nd May.

The Steamers marked B.L. proceed to BRINDISI, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON.
The Steamers marked B.V.L. proceed direct to VENICE, taking Passengers for BRINDISI and LONDON, those for the latter port transhipping to the mail Steamer at Aden, and Passengers for BRINDISI can either do the same or remain on board the through Venice Steamer.
The Steamers marked † proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipping there to a Steamer for BRINDISI and LONDON.
The Steamers marked B.M.L. proceed to BRINDISI MARSEILLES and LONDON.
The "Caledonia" (marked B M) proceeds to BRINDISI and MARSEILLES. No Passengers for London will be booked for these voyages.
Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 8 A. M. on day of sailing.
A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at NOON on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia transhipped at Colombo. Cargo steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals.
For further particulars apply to
H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 14th November, 1895.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,119	750	1st Dec.
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich	4,194	750	1st Jan. 1896.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.
RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE, VENICE, Or BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, ND PORT SAID.

Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
G de Grisogono	4,409	350	7th Dec.
A. Fellner	4,235	350	7th Jan. '96

SSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
ENICE	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

or BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on e 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS
erated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.
THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards's, and other Routes.
In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

STEAM TO COLOMBO PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
GISELA	A. Mitis	4,253	350	21st Dec.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. AGLAIA to Madras and Colombo.
For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
C. ZANELLA,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay. Nov. 21, 1895

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA (JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY).

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA'S Steamer "MUKE MARU," 3,197 Tons, Captain BROWN, will SAIL on or about the 19th December for TUTICORIN, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, and NAGASAKI, also engaging Cargo for SHANGHAI, CHEFOO, JINSEN, FUSAN, GENSAN, and VLADIVOSTOCK.
For Freight and further Particulars apply to—
TATA & SONS,
Agents.
Victoria Buildings : Fort, Bombay, 30th November, 1895.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.
SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.
THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.
CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.
PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at Bombay, London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.
REDUCED RATES to Railway employés, Family Parties, and Missionaries.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.
HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2000 Hotels.
SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Government Officials, and Missionaries to Europe via China and Amoy.
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CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.
DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.
SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, and Foreign money bought and supplied. CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.
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CALCUTTA, Old Court Street House.

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GIRGAUM VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES.
(OLDEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY.)

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for local and Up-country constituents. Horses shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.
Horses broken to single (Rs. 15) and double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra. Horses standing on Commission Sale, or for treatment—

	Rs. a.
Livery, including Syce, per mensem	25 0
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17 0
Examination and Certificate	10 0
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5 0

Crushed Horse food, best in the market, per cwt. Rs. 4-12-0. Special mixtures, Crushed Oats, Bran, etc., supplied.

MY Old Machine has been 10 voyages backwards and forwards in India. I took it with me to Aden, a most trying climate for machines—being so damp—is said by Mrs. S. Swinhoe from Oxford regarding SINGER SEWING MACHINES.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 7th December, at 2 p. m., for on arrival of in-coming English Mail Steamer, if later arriving.

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, about the 7th December, at 9 a. m., calling at Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 3rd December, at 10 a.m., calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,122 tons, about the 5th December, at Noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHINDWARA," 1,983 tons, about the 3rd December, at 7 a. m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.

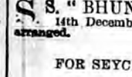
S. S. "BHUNDARA," 2,899 tons, about the 14th December, calling at such Ports as may be arranged.

FOR SEYCHELLES, ZANZIBAR, AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,554 tons, about the 7th December, calling at Mahe (Seychelles), Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Inhambane, and Delagoa Bay.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 2nd December, 1895. Agents.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & CO., LONDON.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1896.

MESSRS. GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,

BEG to intimate that their HANDBOOK containing Full Particulars of the various Steamship Companies' arrangements for the Homeward Passenger Season, 1896, is now in course of distribution, and intending Passengers who may not have received Copies are invited to apply to either Bombay or Calcutta when the omission will be at once rectified.

No charge is made for arranging and booking Passages, and special attention is given to securing the best possible accommodation, and (when a Cabin has to be shared) congenial companionship in either First or Second Saloon.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.
GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH.

"94, Commercial Road, Peckham, July 12.
"Dear Sir,—I am a poor hand at expressing my feelings, but I should like to thank you. Your lozenges have done wonders in relieving my terrible cough. Since I had the operation of 'Tracheotomy' (the same as the late Emperor of Germany, and unlike him, thank God, I am still alive) performed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, no one could possibly have had a more violent cough ; it was so bad at times that it quite exhausted me. The mucous, which was very copious and hard, has been softened, and I have been able to get rid of it without difficulty.—I am, Sir, yours truly, J. HILL."

A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.

"South Park, Cardiff, South Wales, Sept. 28, 1893.
"I have, indeed, great pleasure in adding my testimony to your excellent preparation of Cough Lozenges, and I have prescribed it now for the last eight years in my hospitals and private practice, and found it of great benefit. I often suffer from Chronic Bronchitis ; your Lozenges is the only remedy which gives me immediate ease. Therefore I certainly and most strongly recommend your Lozenges to the public who may suffer from Catarrh, Bronchitis, Winter Cough, or any kind of Pulmonary Irritation.—Yours truly,
"A. GABRIEL, M.D., L.R.C.P. and L.M., Edinburgh, L.R.C.S. and L.M., Edinburgh.

USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.

"IT IS 75 YEARS AGO" since KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES were first made, and the sale is larger than ever, because they are unrivalled in the relief and cure of Winter Cough, Asthma, and Bronchitis ; one alone gives relief.

UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
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UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.

Keating's Cough Lozenges, the unrivalled remedy for COUGHS, HOARSENESS, and THROAT TROUBLES, are sold in Tins and Bottles by all Chemists.

A BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY, KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by local Absorption, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application. The MARSTON REMEDY Co., 493, High Holborn, LONDON.

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ELECTROPLATED GOODS,
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AN UNRIVALLED SELECTION OF
NEW GOODS,
IN
ALL DEPARTMENTS.

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Catalogues free on Application.

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ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILLWRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.
Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.
To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.
We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

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For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers.
" Messrs. Wormald & Co.'s Fibrous Non-conducting Composition for covering Steam Boilers and Pipes.
" The Climax Motor, for Baird's Sight-feed Lubricators.
Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel and Engineer's Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.
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ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & HEPWORTH,
SECRETARIES AND MANAGERS.

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BOLTON & Co. have this year imported a most extensive selection of Articles specially selected, for CHRISTMAS and NEW YEAR'S PRESENTATIONS.
WINES, SPIRITS, AND LIQUERS.
OILMAN'S STORES.
FRENCH CONFECTIONERY AND CRYSTALLIZED FRUITS.
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NOVELTIES IN FANCY GOODS AND ZYLONITE.
TOYS in VARIETIES.
THE LARGEST STOCK IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
IMPORTERS OF NOVELTIES,
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TO BE LET.

FOR immediate possession, "THE SEA VIEW" on Queen's Road, Marine Lines, with Garden and Stable, suitable for a Chummery or a Parsee Family. Apply to BOLTON & Co.

SODA WATER TWO ANNAS PER DOZEN.

MAKE YOUR OWN SODA WATER AT HOME AT UNDER TWO ANNAS PER DOZEN WITH
THE DOMESTIC SODA WATER MACHINES.
THE
SIRDAR'S CARBONIC ACID INVENTIONS SYNDICATE CO., LD.,
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GOOLAM HOOSEIN AMIRUDIN, Market Agency, 6, Abdool Rehman Street, Bombay.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

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AN EXCELLENT CHOICE FOR DAY AND EVENING WEAR.

BEST FRENCH MAKES.

FINE ART JEWELLERY.

LATEST LONDON DESIGNS.

GOLD BANGLES AND BRACELETS.

PLAIN GOLD.

	Rs.
Grecian Bangle with Gold Facets	185
Spring Bangle	170
Twisted Rope	38
Plain Round Band	50
" Flat "	60
Fancy Mystic Twist	60
Horse-shoe and Hunting Crop	60
Plain rounded with Filigree design	30
Hunting Horn, Horse-shoe, and Spur, with platinum Mouthpiece	65
Heavy Star Pattern	125
Plain Broad Dress Bangle	142
Heavy Buckle do.	130
⅝ inch Band with Fancy Filigree Work	95

JEWELLED.

Wire "Fleur de Lys" set Pearls	105
Wire with two Horse-shoes, set rubies and sapphires, with pearl in centre of each	85
Narrow Band set 3 diamonds and 2 rubies	225
Narrow Band set ½ hoop pearls and Lapis Lazuli	130
Grecian Bangle, handsomely set with diamonds, emeralds and rubies	775

JEWELLED.—(Cont.)

	Rs.
Light Twist, with Star and Crescent, set Pearls and Ruby Star	120
Fancy Lapped Crescent and Star set Pearls	78
Wire Twist, with Heart, set with Pearls	58
Double Rope, with 3 Knots, each set with Pearl	80
½ Hoop set with fine Oriental Pearls	75
Horse-shoe with Fine Oriental Pearls	75
Wire Blade set with 4 Pearls and 3 Diamonds	130
Lover's Knot set Pearls	110
5 Horse-shoes set with Pearls and Turquoise	55
½ Hoop, fine large Pearls	150
½ Hoop of 13 fine Graduated Diamonds	525
Round Twist, set with Diamonds and Rubies	150
Parisian Design set with Rubies, 2 Diamonds, and 2 Pearls	205
Do. do. set Diamonds	125
Flat Wire Band with oblique setting Rubies and Diamonds	110
Horse-shoe set Diamonds and Sapphire	265
1 Pair fancy 4-wire Bangles, with an oblique setting of 6 large white diamonds in each	1,600
Ditto ditto with double row of Diamonds, 3 in each row, making 12 diamonds in pair	3,000

GOLD BROOCHES.

Plain Horse-shoe	60
Lover's Knot set with pearls	30
Fox Horse-shoe and Hunting Crop	35
Partially opened Pea-pod	25
Curb and Lock	26
3 Horse-shoes and Hunting Crop	34
1895 Design	39
Post Horn and Horse-shoe	28
Filigree Horse-shoe set with Pearls	60
Hunting Crop with 2 Horse-shoes	24
Bamboo Pattern with Swallow	24
Curb with Flowers	32
Twist set with 3 Pearls	35
Plain Flat Curb	19
2 French Poodles	25
Guitar	26
Violin	28
Curb wish Anchor	14

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JEWELLERS.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

FRIENDS IN ENGLAND SHOULD NOT BE FORGOTTEN

AT 'XMAS TIME.

WHAT more welcome present could be thought of than a hamper of choice CIGARS, such as the favourite

"BAHADUR"?

ORDERS NOW BOOKED FOR DELIVERY TO ANY PART OF THE UNITED KINGDOM, FREE OF ALL CHARGES TO THE RECIPIENT.

SOLE PROPRIETORS AND MANUFACTURERS :
McDOWELL & CO.,
MADRAS.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

FOR LADIES.
FOR GENTLEMEN.
FOR CHILDREN.
CALL AND SEE OUR LARGE, VARIED, AND MODERATELY PRICED STOCK.

CHRISTMAS CARDS.

CHOICEST ASSORTMENT IN BOMBAY.

	Rs.	a.
Packets of 12 Choice Cards	0	4
Packets of 16 Superior Cards	0	8
Packets of 16 very Choice Cards	1	0

Single Cards, An. 1 to Re. 1-0 each.

Christmas Numbers, Re. 1-0 each.
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PEARS' ANNUAL, ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS,
SKETCH, SPORTING AND DRAMATIC NEWS.

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO.

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THE NEW BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve and brain power, whether induced by worry, overwork, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, delusions, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, lassitude, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, physical incapacity, waste of vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability either to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, consumption, night sweats, &c., are all so many different phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, the cause of by far the greater portion of the misery, ill-health, and despondency by which we are confronted on every hand, that can only be successfully combated by the use of this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c. ; restores the failing powers, and imparts new life and energy to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

ZAROUBA

THE EXTRAORDINARY BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wherescever and in whatsoever form met with ; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c., producing a soft, silky, infant-like smoothness, elasticity and clearness of complexion, skin and body. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, pains and swellings of the joints, syphilis, secondary symptoms, bone disease, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, wounds, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for TREZUKA or ZAROUBA, whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture) for the sake of extra profit. TREZUKA and ZAROUBA are Trade Marks, registered at the Patent Office. Legal proceedings will be taken against all persons pirating.

COMMON-SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A book for young men, containing just that information which every one contemplating matrimony should possess ; whilst married persons suffering from incapacity and exhaustion should procure a copy without delay. Price 6d., of any of the Agents for above medicines, or post free from NEVILL JOHNSON, 9, Bond St., Claremont Sq., London, W.C.

Agents for India, TREACHER & Co., Limited, Bombay, Byculla and Poona.

SAVARESSE'S Pure English Oil SANDAL also Copaiba CAPSULES.
NOT made of Gelatine. Not made of Gelatine. Not made of Gelatine. So always cure.
SOLD by all First-Class CHEMISTS in INDIA.

NOTICE TO MOFUSSIL RESIDENTS.
FRESH FRUITS, Fish, Vegetables, Provisions, &c., sent to Out-stations. Dates, Apricots, and Walnuts, each 3 annas per lb.
TUKINA, Bazaar-supplier,
Khara Kua, Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TOWN HALL.

SACRED CONCERT,

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 14, at 9 P.M.

On behalf of the BUILDING FUND
Of the Wesleyan Naval and Military Church.

PROGRAMME:

PART I.

I. Chorus .....For unto us a Child is born .....(Messiah) Handel.
II. Song.....The Message .....Blumenthal, Mr. H. OLIPHANT COATES.
III. Double Quartett .....For He shall give His Angels Charge .....(Elijah) Mendelssohn. Miss HUGHES, Miss JOLLEY, Miss FREDOUX, Mr. COATES, Mr. SPEAKMAN, Mr REDMAYNE, AND Mr. WOOD.
IV. Violin Solo.....Hymne a Sainte Cecile.Charles Dangla. Miss PEDRAZA.
V. Song.....Fac ut portem (Stabat Mater) .....Rossini. Mrs. FARLOW.
VI. Pianoforte Solo.Sonate Pathetique (Op. 13) .....Beethoven.
(a) Allegro Molto e con brio.
(b) Adagio Cantabile.
(y) Rondo.
Signor SCRINZI.
VII. (a)—Double Chorus ...Baal, we cry to thee !...(Elijah) Mendelssohn.
(b) Recitative..Call him louder. Rev. J. REED.
(c) Chorus .....Hear our Cry.
(d) Recit & Air.Call him louder. Rev. J. REED.
(e) Chorus.....Hear and Answer.
(f) Recit & Air..Draw Near. Rev. J. REED.
XIII. Quartett .....Cast Thy Burden. Miss HUGHES.

A SHORT INTERVAL.

PART II.

I. Chorus .....All we like Sheep .....(Messiah) Handel.
II. Song ..... Miss HEWSON.
II. Organ Duet ..(i) Allegro Pomposo ... (ii) Andante ..... (y) Finale e Chorale ...} Hepworth.
Miss ELLA DOUSE and Mr. RALPH DOUSE.
V. Song .....The Garden of Prayer..Vernon Rey. Mr. HERBERT HARRINGTON.
V. Violin Solo..... Miss PEDRAZA.
VI. (a)—Recit. and Chorus.....O Lord, thou hast overthrown .....(Elijah) Mendelssohn. Rev. J. REED, Mr. H. OLIPHANT COATES.
(b)—Chorus ..Thanks be to God .....(Elijah) Mendelssohn.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per S.S. "LA SEYNE" are hereby informed that she is DISCHARGING her CARGO in the PRINCE'S DOCK. All Claims for Damages, &c., must be sent in to the Office before the Departure of the Steamer, otherwise they will not be Entertained. Goods on survey will be attended to every morning.

E. DE BOILLON, Agent,
Messageries Maritimes Co.

Bombay, 2nd December, 1895.

THE S. S. "INCHARRAN," from NEW YORK, has ARRIVED and is DISCHARGING in the stream. CONSIGNEES of CARGO are hereby requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE, and TO TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

All Claims must be presented for Settlement before the Vessel leaves this Port, otherwise they will not be Entertained.

Captain CLARK will attend every Morning to Survey Damages.

TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,
Agents for Captain and Owners, s. s. Incharran.

44, Elphinstone Circle, 2nd December, 1895.

S. S. "LEANDER" has arrived from MIDDLEBRO and LONDON, and Discharges in the VICTORIA DOCK Berth No. 7.

Consignees are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE, and TO TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the Quay at the risk and expense of Consignees, unless Boats are sent alongside to take Delivery without delay.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all Claims for Damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline all Responsibilities in respect of Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All Claims must be presented before the Sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be Entertained.

Captain CLARK will attend every Morning to Survey Damages.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Graham's Buildings : Bombay, 2nd December, 1895.

FOR SALE.

SCREW STEAM LAUNCH "FLIRT."
Carvel Built of Teak, at Bombay Government Dockyard in 1879.

Length	45ft 0in
Breadth	8ft 6in
Depth	5ft 5in
Length of Engine Room	12ft 5in
Draft of Water { Forward	5ft 3in
Draft of Water { Aft	5ft 9in

The Vessel will be sold as she lies now off Ballard Road Pier. Further particulars can be obtained on application to

MAURICE BEAN,
Commander, R. I. M., Port Officer of Bombay,

Port Office, Bombay, 28th November, 1895.

NOTICE.

PURSUANT to Act XXVIII of 1866, of the Legislative Council of India, entitled "The Trustees and Mortgagees Powers Act 1866." Notice is hereby given that all persons being creditors of or otherwise having any claims upon or against the Estate of JAMES DICKSON, formerly of Bombay, in India, but late of No. 15, Lee Park, in the County of London, European, deceased, (who died at Brindisi in Italy on the 15th day of June, 1895, and Letters of Administration with a copy of his Will thereto annexed of whose property and credits were on the 19th day of November, 1895, granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, to RICHARD SNEADE BROWN and CHARLES FORBES MOIR of Bombay, the constituted Attorneys of HENRY WYATT, the proving executor named in the said Will for his use and benefit and limited until he should obtain Probate to be granted to him to have effect throughout the whole of British India), are required to send to the Undersigned Solicitors, for such administrators at their office, No. 2, Green Street, Elphinstone Circle, within the Fort of Bombay, in writing their names and addresses and the particulars of their claims upon or against the Estate of the said deceased so as to reach the said office on or before the 6th day of January 1896, as after that date the said Administrators will pay or remit the assets of the said deceased then in their hands to the said executor or will otherwise proceed to administer the said assets having regard only to the claims of which the said administrators shall then have notice as aforesaid, and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognised.—Dated the 21st day of November, 1895.

BROWN AND MOIR.
Administrators' Solicitors.

THE "MOZART" STOOL.

(Size 14 in. by 18 in.)

"RISE AND FALL ARTIST'S SEAT."

A most perfect Piano Seat, possesses the important advantages of 5 in. elevation, absolute steadiness and quick rise by a few Turns of either Handle; strong metal mechanism in

LEATHER, RICH VELVET AND SADDLEBAG, Rs. 65 to Rs. 85.

THE "MOZART" MODEL UPRIGHT BOUDOIR PIANOS,

Rs. 650 to Rs. 750.

Refined and elegant exterior, SPECIALLY BUILT for the CLIMATE OF INDIA, solid metal frames, beautifully sweet and powerful in tone : full Compass.

Height 4 ft. 1 in.. Width 4 ft. 11 in. Depth 2 ft. 1 in.

SPECIAL EASY TERMS for Hire Purchase.

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PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSE,
BOMBAY & POONA.

EDUCATION IN GERMANY.

HOME in the family of Dr. Gloël for one or two boys, attending the Royal College (Gymnasium) in Wesel. Residence in healthy situation surrounded by Private Park. Terms £75 per year.
Application to

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Landhaus Birkenfeld,
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FOR BLUE SERGES,
BOTH FINE AND COARSE,
APPLY TO THE
ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore.

"GLEN BROOM" WHISKY.

FINE OLD SCOTCH.

Rs. 30-0 per Doz., or Rs. 2-10 per Bottle.

May be obtained from PEARSE & Co., Sirdar's Palace.

SOLE AGENTS :—
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

NOTICES.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
CASTOR OIL.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of CASTOR OIL, required by the Company, for twelve months, commencing the first day of February, 1896, estimated at 350 Tons.

Tenders which must be on the Company's Form, sealed, superscribed, and accompanied separately by a Deposit of Rs. 1,000 will be received by the Agent at his Office, Victoria Terminus, up to 1 P.M. (Gun-fire), on WEDNESDAY, the 11th December, after which hour no Tender will be taken.

Forms of Tender can be obtained, and sample seen upon application to the Undersigned.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 23rd November, 1895.

COMMERCIAL & L. M. BANK, LIMITED.

THE TRADE DEMAND for the Busy Season having commenced to set in, this Branch is authorized to receive short period Deposits on Special Terms to be learnt on application to the Undersigned.

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Nov. 22, 1895.

THE BOMBAY-BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Bombay-Burmah Trading Corporation, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Corporation, No. 4, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, on MONDAY, the 9th day of December, 1895, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of passing a Special Resolution to amend Clause 3 of the Memorandum of Association of the Corporation under the Indian Companies (Memorandum of Association) Act 1895.

The terms of the Resolution to be then proposed are specified in the circular letter issued to the Shareholders in accordance with the Provisions of Article 138 of the Articles of Association of the Corporation.

Should the Resolution be passed by the required majority, it will be submitted for Confirmation to a Second Extraordinary Meeting which will be subsequently convened in pursuance of the provisions of the Indian Companies Act.

By Order of the Board,

WALLACE & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Managers.

Bombay, 30th November, 1895.

THE INDIAN RHEA FIBRE PARENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

Incorporated
Under the "Indian Companies Act 1882."

CAPITAL .....Rs. 60,00,000

IN 60,000 SHARES OF Rs. 100 EACH.

Of which 30,000 are Preference, and the remaining 30,000 are Ordinary Shares.

HOLDERS of Preference Shares are entitled to receive out of the profits of each year a preferential dividend for such year at the Rate of 7 per cent. per annum on the amount for the time being paid up on the Preference Shares held by them, respectively, the surplus profits in each year being applicable to the payment of dividends to the holders of the Ordinary Shares in proportion to the Capital paid up thereon.

(2,500 Preference Shares, and 2,500 Ordinary Shares are now offered for subscription.) Rs. 10 per Shares will be payable on application and the balance on allotment.

DIRECTORS :

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JAMSETJI CURSETJI CAMA, Esq., J. P.
LAKHMIDASS KHIMJEE, Esq., J. P.
HARKISONDASS NAROTUMDASS, Esq., J. P.
PESTONJI NUSSERWANJI WADIA, Esq., J. P.

VENDOR'S AGENT
NUSSERWANJI BOMANJI JUSSAWALA, Esq.

CONSULTING CHEMIST :
ALFRED F. BILDERBECK GOMES, F.R.M.S., 24a, Alfred Place West, South Kensington, London, S.W.

BANKERS :
THE NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

SOLICITORS :
Messrs. CRAWFORD, BURDER, AND BAYLEY.

SECRETARIES.
Messrs. RANINA AND SON—Offices: 43 to 47, Hornby Row.

Application for Shares to be Addressed to the Companies' Offices, Nos. 43, 45, 47, Hornby Row, Bombay.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 8th November, 1895.
"No. 4932, D.
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
MILITARY DEPARTMENT.
Simla, the 8th October, 1895
Horses.
Remounts.
NOTIFICATION.

WITH reference to the advertisement dated the 25th September, 1894, it is hereby notified that the number of imported Horses suitable for Army purposes which, it is anticipated, will be purchased by the Army Remount Department during the year 1896-97 is estimated at 1,496. But this estimate is subject to alteration hereafter.

The horses are classed as follows :—

CLASS I.—AUSTRALIAN, TASMANIAN AND CAPE HORSES.
IN CALCUTTA.

Horse Artillery	260	845
Field Artillery	410	
Medium Cavalry and Hussars	175	

IN MADRAS.

Horse Artillery	107	303
Field Artillery	120	
Medium Cavalry and Hussars	83	

IN BOMBAY.
AUSTRALIAN, CAPE AND OTHER HORSES.

Horse Artillery	70	235
Field Artillery	165	

CLASS II.—ARABS AND PERSIANS.

Medium Cavalry and Hussars	113	113
Madras Native Cavalry	Nil	
Total		1,496

2. The purchases will be made in Calcutta, Madras and Bombay by Remount Agents under the orders of the Director, Army Remount Department.

3. The Remount Depots will be open for the reception of horses from the 1st of November, 1895, to the end of the purchasing season.

4. Horses and mares of all breeds will be received; but they must be within the prescribed age, 4 to 6 years, and in the case of Australian horses 14 hands 3 inches to 16 hands high.

5. Greys will not be purchased for Horse and Field Artillery.

6. The average price for an Australian or Cape remount has been fixed at £45 sterling, which will be paid in rupees at the Indian port of purchase at the exchange rate for demand bills on London as declared for the day on which payment is made in the ordinary course of business by the Bank of Bengal, Madras or Bombay according to the place of purchase. The average price for Arabs and Persians is Rs. 700. Every horse presented for purchase will be valued separately, and higher or lower prices may be given under such rules as may be made by the Director, Army Remount Department, but the averages fixed above are not to be exceeded on the whole number purchased in any class.

By Order,
E. H. H. COLLEN,
Secretary to the Government of India."

By order of His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor in Council,

J. DEC. ATKINS,
Secretary to Government.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 8th November, 1895.
"No. 4933-D.
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
MILITARY DEPARTMENT.
Simla, the 8th October, 1895.
Horses.
Remounts.
NOTIFICATION.

WITH reference to the advertisement of the 25th September, 1894, it is hereby notified that the number of young country-bred Horses likely to prove suitable for Army purposes which, it is anticipated, will be purchased by the Army Remount Department during the year 1896-97 is estimated at 600. But this estimate is subject to alteration hereafter.

BENGAL.
HAPUR REARING DEPOT.
Young horses, eighteen months old and upwards ...250
KARNAL REARING DEPOT.
Young horses, eighteen months old and upwards ...250
BOMBAY.
AHMEDNAGAR REARING DEPOT.
Young horses, eighteen months old and upwards ...100
Total 600

2. The average price for young horses of this class will be fixed according to their merits, but every horse presented for purchase will be valued separately, and higher or lower prices may be given, provided that the average fixed by Government is not exceeded.

3. The purchases will be made at the various horse fairs and horse shows and districts in India by Remount Agents under the orders of the Director, Army Remount Department.

By Order,
E. H. H. COLLEN,
Secretary to the Government of India."

By order of His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor in Council,

J. DEC ATKINS,
Secretary to Government.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now supplying 230 Military Messes and 69 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, &c., from the following well-known Houses :—

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LANSON PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET AND Co.	Epernay.
HEIDSIECK AND Co.	Rheims.
PERINET ET FILS.	Rheims.
AYALA AND Co.	Château d'Ay.
ERNEST IRROY AND Co.	Rheims.
RUINART PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
DAUMAL ET FILS.	Rheims.
J. SACCONE.	Gibraltar.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT.	London.
CURLIER FRERES.	Cognac.
LEACOCK AND Co.	Madeira.
COSSART, GORDON AND Co.	Madeira.
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COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN ZELLERS AND Co.	Oporto.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms.
NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
NOILLY PRAT & CIE.	Marseilles.
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COCKBURN & CAMPBELL.	Leith.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON.	Leith.
CHAS. MACKINLAY AND Co.	Leith.
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ACKERMANN-LAURANCE	Saumur.
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Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines, &c., from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

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THE BEST KNOWN LIQUEUR OF THE DAY!

USED AT CLUBS AND MASSES.

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HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$ 55,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

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Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on deposit for Fixed Periods, and Interest is at present allowed as under :—

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CAPITAL ...Fcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000)

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BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave, Tananarive, Shanghai, Foochow, and Hankow.

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The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards, facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

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"GAZETTE" INSURANCE COUPON.

THE SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF INDIA, LD.,
9, NEW BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.; 7, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET, CALCUTTA; & 29, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

Rs. 10,000 "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Rs. 10,000
DEATH AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE COUPON.

APPLICABLE TO ADEN, INDIA, BURMA AND CEYLON, BY SEA OR RAIL.

TEN THOUSAND RUPEES will be paid by the above INSURANCE COMPANY to the legal representatives of any person killed by an accident to the Passenger Train or to the Steamer in which the deceased was travelling as an ordinary passenger; or who shall have been fatally injured thereby, should death result within one calendar month after such accident.

And the like amount will be paid should such injury not prove fatal but result in the complete and irrecoverable loss of sight in both eyes or by physical separation of both hands; or of both feet or of one hand and one foot.

Five Thousand Rupees will be paid should such injury only result in the loss by physical separation of one hand; or of one foot; or the complete and irrecoverable loss of sight in one eye.

Provided at the time of such accident the person so killed or permanently injured was the owner of this INSURANCE COUPON for the current issue with his or her usual signature written underneath, or if it is proved that he or she is a subscriber through a newsagent or through the publishers, and also that notice of claim was given within SEVEN DAYS from the date of the accident, which are conditions precedent to this Insurance.

*Signature*_____

NOTE.—This Insurance applies only to persons over 14 years of age, is ... to ONE COUPON for each holder, and is not invalidated by any insurance with this or any other Accident Company, but is in addition thereto.

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It is the Company that grants Assurance at English rates in India by a special system.

As an Indian Company, its Funds remain in India, thus avoiding a heavy loss by exchange.

All its funds are invested in Government Securities giving Unquestionable Security.

It has the support of all races in India, European and Native.

Its expenses of Management are the lowest of any Life Assurance Company of the same age.

It grants all classes of Policies at the lowest safe rates, with Special and Advantageous Features.

Moderate Premiums,
Generous Conditions,
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FUNDS EXCEED
ONE CRORE OF RUPEES.

CLAIMS PAID FOR OVER 36 LAKHS.

Prospectus, Forms, and further Particulars from

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary.

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF INDIA, LD.

BOMBAY OFFICE.—29, ESPLANADE ROAD.
LIFE, ACCIDENT AND GUARANTEE.
LIFE DEPARTMENT.

THIS Company offers unusual advantages to intending Assurers. The tables are popular and easily understood. The POLICIES are the most liberal offered to the Public, and ARE FREE FROM ALL UNNECESSARY RESTRICTIONS, WORLD-WIDE and UNCONDITIONAL Policies. LARGE GUARANTEED BONUS OF 2 PER CENT. per annum on the sum Assured.

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THE POLICIES of this Company cover Accidents of all kinds incurred in Sport, Business, or Travel at Home or abroad without restriction.

Ordinary Risks.—Rs. 50 per annum will Secure Rs. 10,000 on Death; Rs. 10,000 on Permanent Total Disablement; Rs. 5,000 on Permanent Partial Disablement; Rs. 60 Weekly during Temporary Total Disablement; Rs. 15 Weekly during Temporary Partial Disablement.

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Suretyship undertaken for the Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust on the yearly payment of a small sum.

The Different kinds of Risks have been carefully classified, and the Company is in a position to undertake all risks at the Lowest Possible Rates.

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Chief Agents.

INSURANCE.

FIRE. ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY. LIFE.

FUNDS EXCEED £8,200,000.

New Life Assurances completed during 1894 :—
£1,017,690.

LAST BONUS declared at the rate of £1 10s. per cent per annum on sum assured.

All the Advantages of Modern Practice offered.

The ROYAL is the LARGEST and STRONGEST Fire Office in the world, a position which shows the Public's Appreciation of its methods in every respect.

Net Fire Premiums received in 1894, £2,032,450.

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Further particulars may be had on Application to
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AGENTS :
Messrs. T. H. MOORE & Co., Hummum Street.

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THE STANDARD, A SCOTTISH LIFE OFFICE of 9 years' standing, and one of the wealthiest and most progressive of the Provident Institutions of the United Kingdom.

PREMIUMS MODERATE,
CONDITIONS LIBERAL.

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary,
Bombay.

THE FUNDS have increased FIFTY PER CENT. during the last 15 years, and now amount to upwards of

7½ MILLIONS STERLING.

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[ESTABLISHED 1834.]

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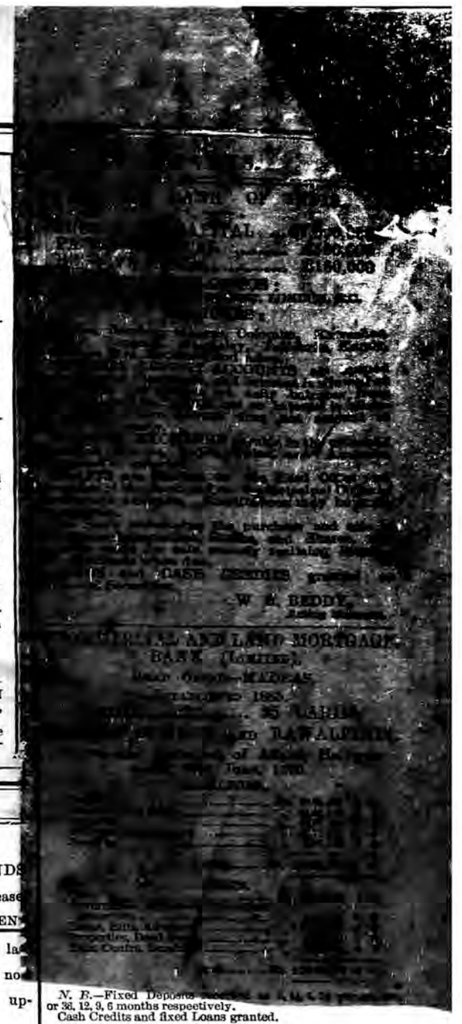

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M. TOSHIMA,
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Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, 9th March 1895.

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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	120,000	500	all	12 pr. ct.	1,450
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,345
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,270
Commercial & Ld. Mge	{10,000 / 15,000}	100	{100 / 75}	18 p.c.	172
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	80
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£27
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1-5s.	£14 to 15
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	300
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.					
		Rs.	Rs.	Half yearly	
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	20	620
Anglo-Indian	1,345	100	100	Nil	44
Ballary S & W Co. Ld (Ballary)	871	00	all	9 per ct.	383
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	35	750 xd
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co	900	500	500	30	495
Bombay National Manfg. Co, Ld	500	1,000	1,000	—	710
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	450
Central India	1,000	500	500	60	1,525
China Mills Co Ld	800	1,000	1,000	[illegible]aturday, while a purdesee	
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,0[illegible]		d in a cadjan shed near	
Coimbatore S and W	1,000			r's stables, at Ripon Road, burnt to the ground, he fire was caused by the n for cooking, suddenly d.	
Commercial Mills	600				
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	70			
Coorla Mills	800	1,00			
Currimbhoy Mill	800	1,000			
David Mill	1,400	500			
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000			
Empress	2,100	500		dvd 25	565
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil	530
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	30	700
Hirjee Jaghat Mills	700	500	500	40	860
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	620
Hydershad	700	1,000	1,000	35	1,275
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	dvd Rs.30	460
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	50	1,225 xd
Indo-China Manufacturing Co, Ld	700	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	500
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	25	675
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil	225
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	dvd Rs.10	190
Jawraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	1,060 xd
Jubilee Mills Co, Ld	600	1,000	1,000	20	375
Khandeish	750	1,500	1,000	dvd Rs30	770
Khanegnum Manfg. Co	400	250	250	Nil	900
Khatao Manekjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs45	800
Leopold	2,500	100	100	dvd Rs.10	258
Lord Reay Frs.	445	1,000	1,000	30	925
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	1,060
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	100	3,125
Mahalaxmee	600	1,000	1,000	N	360
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	3,400	500	500	15 pr ct	
Manockjee M Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	dv Rs100	2,327½
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	dvd Rs 6	156½
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs 7	2,225
Mysore S & M Co Ld	4,000	{250 / 50}	{250 / 50}	dvd 4½	...
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	par
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	110
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs 2½	430
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs 22½	420
Presidency Mills Co Ld	743	1,000	1,000	40	1,400
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	740
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	1,000 xd
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs60	1,250
Shalapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	50	1,060
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	dvd 50	810
Southern India	1,000	500	500	15	115
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	dvd Rs 12½	205
Sun Mills, Ld	1,300	250	250	dv Rs 15	200
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	630
Swadeshi Mills	475	500	500	dvd Rs15	625
Sasoon and Alliance	2,000	00	500	dvd Rs30	830
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co	900	1,000	1,000	50	551
Vaishunker Lukhmidas Mill	900	500	900	15	500
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	375
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	35	630
Wadia Mills	1,800	1,000	1,000	...	200
Union Mills Ld	900	1,000	1,000	...	300
RAILWAY COMPANIES.				guar.	
G I P. Ry. Consolidated Stock	—	£100	all	5 p. c.	2,000
B.B. & C. I. R.	—	£ 18	—	do.	324
PRESS COMPANIES.				Yearly	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,37
Albert Ginning	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	450
Albert (Kurlachee)	200	1,100	1,100	90	1,200
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	225
Bhowanagger City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	550	250	250	25	147½
Bombay Cotton Sreul's Cawnpore Press Co, Ld	4,000	125	125	dv Rs12½	150xd
Bronach City Press Co, Ld	500	200	200	15	157
Colaba	600	200	200	12	190
East India	500	1,888	1,888	dvd Rs15	325 xd
English Press and Manfg	350	1,000	1,000	75	1,250
Fort	400	200	...	dvd Rs 6	84 xd
French	150	8,500	500	25+30	1,050
Harvey and Sahapathy	300	500	500	dvd Rs30	560
Hingoll Press Co, Ld	450	450	500	30	43
Khangaum	700	100	100	dvd Rs11	125
Mahomedan	240	450	450	Rs4	450xd
Ma h madpura Cotton Gand P Co, Ld	200	200	all	15 pr. ct.	250
Mercantile	1,000	500	500	53	120
Mofussil Co	5,125	125	125	dvd Rs 4	97½xd
Munmar M	1,000	400	400	Nil	355
New Berar	1,000	250	all	15	510
New Indian	4,000	500	500	dvd Rs30	515
Prince of Wales	100	125	125	dvd Rs 9	132½
Sandhurst (Bellary)	500	500	500	25	475
Saraswati	300	500	75	20	480
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	583
Sind and Punjab Co	100	1,000	1,000	200	2,250
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	520
Surab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	Nil	90
Surat City Press Co, Ld	370	200	all	16	200
Volkart	—	1,000	1	0 dvd Rs65	210
MISCELLANEOUS				Yearly	1,135
Alcock Ashdown	$1,750	100	100	15	365
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	7½ 12	40
Badham Pile Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	5,000	100	100	10	134
Do. New Issue	1,000	2,500	1,500	300	5,725
Bombay Cotton Manufacturing Co, Ld	600	375	625	75	1,400
Bombay Land and Building Co, Ld	1,250	100	100	dvd 1½	58
Bombay Flour Mill	720	500	500	5 pr. ct.	500
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	50	1,000
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	5 pr. ct.	230
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co, Ld	2,800	250	250	9 pr. ct.	340
Indian Guarantee Society	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	17½
Ship Assn	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	140
John Roberts & Co	4,000	200	175	21	356
Kamp & Co	600	600	300	30	200
Kurrachee Landing	3,500	100	100	Nil	—
Maharanee Ice Manufactouring Co	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs15	151
Marcks & Co, Ld	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	60
Napier Iotcd Co	1,000	100	200	...	60
Napier Foundry					
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	10 pr. ct.	165
Phillips & Co, Ld	4,000	100	100	½	104
Port Canning Co	2,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs22	495
Soundy & Co	1,000	100	100	9	50
Thacker & Co	2,000	500	25	60	1,095
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	7	117
Telephone Co	9,200	25	100	dvd Rs1½	28

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Gold	Rs.	27-15 Nom.
old Leaf	,,	28-2 ,,
Paris, Bar Gold, old	,,	27-10 ,,
Do. do. new	,,	27-8
Australia bar Gold	,,	27-11
Bombay bar Gold	,,	27-10
Sovereigns	,,	17-9
Do. Dragons	,,	17-8
Silver	,,	96
Do. 17½	,,	96-2

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Bombay University : Second B. Sc. Examination result.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamers Clan Macrae and La Seyne entered the dock on Sunday, and the steamer Europa yesterday ; the steamer Lorenzo left it on Saturday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamers Marquis Bacquehem and Leander entered the dock on Sunday ; the steamer Matiana left it on Saturday, and the steamer Imperator on Sunday.

POLO.—There will be a game, to-day, at 4-30 p.m.

BOMBAY NATIVE DISPENSARY.—During the month of November last the daily average attendance was 233 ; the number of admissions, 2,532 ; and prevailing diseases, fevers.

ARRIVAL OF A NATIVE CHIEF.—His Highness the Raja of Akalkot, accompanied by forty-five followers, arrived here on Sunday, and is at present staying at Walkeshwar Road.

THE MEHER CHARITABLE DISPENSARY, MAZAGON.—The total number of patients treated during the month of November last was 2,278, the daily average being 76, and new admissions [illegible] comprising Parsees, 436 ; Hindus, 936 [illegible]05 ; and Christians, 351.

[illegible]s CIRCLE—Mr. John Henry Burrett, [illegible]n pensioner of the Bombay City Police, residing at Ripon Road, near Jacob's Circle, reported to the police, on Saturday morning, that some time during the previous night someone entered his bedroom on the first floor of the bungalow and stole a silver open-faced watch, of the value of Rs. 80, and a gold guard, worth Rs. 14, some gold masonic ornaments, valued at Rs. 11, and a small silver spring ring from his waistcoat pocket, which had been left hanging on a nail in the room, before going to bed, and three currency notes for Rs. 10 each and Rs. 4 in cash from his trouser's pocket, which had also been left in the same room. The thief appears to have entered the verandah through the staircase, and thence through an open window into the sitting room, which opens to the bedroom.

EMPTY VESSELS MADE THE SOUND.—Before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday afternoon, Mr. Pestonji Dadabhoy was charged with riding his horse in such a rash and negligent manner as to indicate want of regard for the safety of the passers-by. Mr. Duncan McArthur was riding a bicycle near the Wodehouse Bridge, on Saturday afternoon, when the Parsee came towards him, his animal galloping very fast. Mr. McArthur, to avoid accident, had to dismount the cycle, and run up to one side, otherwise he might have met with a serious accident. The Parsee said that the animal took fright when he heard the sound created by some empty copper-pots, which were being carried in a labour-cart at the time along the bridge. His Worship, however, convicted the defendant, and fined him Rs. 5.

A CRIMINAL PROSECUTION SANCTIONED.—At the Mazagon Police Court, Khan Bahadur D. D. Karaka, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, disposed of, yesterday, the case in which Abdula Haji Ahmed, a Mahomedan, stood charged at the instance of Superintendent Saunders with committing rape on the person of a woman, named Salima, aged thirty, on the 30th October last, in a house at Mahim. Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin appeared for the prosecution, while Mr. Sealy defended the accused. His Worship, after reviewing the evidence at great length, and pointing out the discrepancies in complainant's statements, said : I am satisfied that the complaint of rape is a false one, and that the evidence before me does not warrant me in adopting any other course than that of ordering the discharge of the accused, and I order accordingly under section 207 of the Criminal Procedure Code. I sanction the prosecution of Salima for preferring a false charge against the accused under section 195 of the same Code. The Rs. 6, which were thrown in Mr. Saunders' tent by Salima, to be returned to her, but as she declines to receive them, they should be confiscated.

ALLEGED ASSAULT ON A PUBLIC SERVANT.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Vithaldas Ramji, aged thirty years, a Lohana by caste, was charged at the instance of Inspector Butfoy, before Khan Bahadur D. D. Karaka, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, with assaulting a public servant, Mukoon Goonaji, a Custom, peon, to deter him from discharging his duty. It appears that shortly after 6 p.m., on Saturday, some boatmen were discharging goods at Mallet Bunder contrary to Customs rules, when they were remonstrated with by the peon. The accused, who is a broker, and who usually visits this bunder daily, objected to the peon's interference. An altercation took place between the party, when, it is alleged, accused slapped the peon on the face and kicked him on the abdomen. A Port Trust peon, who was doing duty not far off, came to the Customs peon's assistance, and the accused, it is said, also kicked him in a similar manner. The accused denied having assaulted the peons, stating that the Port Trust peon was carrying in his hand a small bundle, containing three seers of rice, which he (accused) believed belonged to one of the boatmen, and hence he laid hold of him with one hand and took the bundle from him with the other. Mr. Balkrishna, solicitor, who appeared for accused, desiring to call witnesses for the defence, the case was adjourned.

ALLEGED FRAUDULENT POSSESSION.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Butfoy, charged Alimahomed Joosuf, a Mahomedan, aged twenty-eight, before Khan Bahadur D. D. Karaka, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, with having in his possession two sovereigns, of the value of Rs. 35, reasonably suspected of having been stolen or fraudulently obtained. It appears that, on Friday evening, accused was arrested, along with three other persons, for being drunk and disorderly at Dongree Street, and on searching his person two sovereigns were found. Accused on being questioned as to how he had come by the money, stated that he had several other coins like these at home. This explanation led the police to search his place, but nothing was found therein. Accused subsequently gave another explanation to the effect that he had been in the service of a man at Colombo, from whom he had obtained Rs. 100 in advance, out of which he purchased five sovereigns for the purpose of making a trip to Australia ; but that he subsequently changed his mind, and having remained a few days in Colombo, changed three sovereigns out of the five into rupees, and arrived in Bombay. Inspector Butfoy applied for a week's remand in order to trace the owner of the sovereigns. The magistrate granted the application, ordering the accused in the meanwhile to be liberated on bail.

GAS PIPE ON FIRE.—Between 2 and 3 o'clock, on Sunday afternoon, while blasting operations were going on at Imambara Road, opposite the entrance gate of the Khoja cemetery, it was discovered that the blasting had caused the five-inch gas pipe to spring a leak, and the police informed the Gas Company at Parel by telephone. About a couple of hours afterwards a lamplighter, while walking along the road, smelt the gas escaping, and put some clay on the leakage, and about 7 p. m. went to the Pydhownie police station, and asked the karkoon there to inform the manager of the Gas Company at Parel, by telephone, about what had taken place. The karkoon did so, but could receive no reply. The lamp-lighter was thereupon told to go to Parel and inform the manager personally. At about 10-45 p.m. the leakage caught fire, but it could not be ascertained under what circumstances. The police made enquiries, and a purdesee watchman, named Ramdial Kaloo, who had been purposely placed near the spot by his master, the drainage contractor, stated that he saw a Mahomedan, who said he saw a lamplighter strike a match and look at the leakage, when it caught fire. The watchman at once went to the mucoadum named, who was about two hundred yards away, and reported the circumstances to him. The mucoadum, being questioned by the police, stated that he went to the spot at once and saw a Mahomedan there and the leakage on fire, and that on attempting to stop the Mahomedan, he and the watchman were assaulted by fifteen other Mahomedans, all of whom escaped. A police sepoy, who was at the west side of the common jail, about fifty paces from the spot, went there at once on seeing the fire, but saw no assault. The lamps, as usual, were lighted and fixed to the wooden fencings around the excavation, and these lamps might probably have caused the leakage to catch fire. The statement of the watchman and mucoadum appear to be improbable and must have been concocted to conceal the sleepy negligence. The fire was put out about half-past 1 o'clock yesterday morning by covering the leakage with damp clay. A fire-brigade stand pipe was in readiness, but was not utilised.

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN-EMPRESS' LIFE AND HEALTH.

A HINDU astrologer and Yoghi, named Pundit Ramnarayen, writes to a local vernacular paper the following forecast regarding her Majesty the Queen-Empress' life and health :—"I was astonished at reading the forecast regarding her Majesty's life given by a European astrologer, named Sefariel. It is in certain respects wholly wrong ; and I am fully convinced that it will prove wrong hereafter. A few years ago, on hearing of my name, the Viceroy of India sent for me and asked me certain questions. One of the questions was regarding the life of her Majesty the Queen-Empress. With the united aid of astrology and Yoghi science, and after a comparison of the one with the other, I made my answers. Since then the subject has engaged my thoughts, and with my extended knowledge of the Yoghi science, I wish to disclose my forecast to her Majesty's loyal subjects. I can see that there is not the least likelihood of her Majesty's death occurring in three months and thirteen days from to-day (29th November). But after nineteen days from to-day, her Majesty will catch a cold ; the head will ache ; and there will be some symptoms of catarrh setting in. More than this will not happen. There will, however, be anxiety in the mind. For at least three years from this date, there is no fear whatever of her Majesty's soul separating from the body. It is probable that, within six months from this date, a new country will be added to her Majesty's empire ; and within a year and a-half from to-day, all the disputes and treaties regarding the new territory will be settled, and it will be permanently added to her Majesty's dominions."

THE CONDEMNED MAN FONSECA.

MR. A. B. FONSECA has sent the following telegram to his Excellency Lord Sandhurst :—"With due loyalty to my Queen and unbounded respect for your Government, I beg conjointly with my whole family to humbly yet strongly protest against the extreme penalty of the law being carried out in the case of my brother, the convict Fonseca, who is, we have strong grounds to believe, thoroughly innocent of the crime of which he has been convicted. To her Majesty the Queen I am aware that the life of the poorest Indian beggar is as precious as that of an English prince. I therefore humbly pray that you will not prevent my brother from appealing to our just and merciful Queen. My circumstances are unfortunately not such as to enable me to devote the necessary funds to obtain skilful and influential assistance in his behalf—please, therefore, let us appeal to our Queen. My brother's life as well as my family's reputation being dear to me, I have carefully studied the whole evidence, and it is as clear as noon-day that the same is as rotten as rotten can be. I belong to the community from which much of the evidence was drawn, and I can judge of its value. In conclusion, I reiterate my prayer that the sacredness of human life and the interests of justice and equity eloquently demand a reconsideration of the evidence. My brother has up to the present entirely failed in his efforts to have the medical evidence further tested. If I were a wealthy man I would have employed chemists and doctors to investigate the evidence and then there would have been no conviction whatever. That my brother at least deserves a reprieve from the sentence of death, the public mind is decided upon."

THE COLLAPSE OF A HOUSE AT THAKORDWAR.

OFFICIAL REPORT.

THE following official report was submitted, yesterday morning, by Superintendent Grennan, to the Commissioner of Police, regarding the house falling catastrophe, which occurred on Saturday afternoon at Karelwady, resulting in the loss of two lives :—Shortly after 2-p.m., on Saturday, nearly the whole of the back wall of a five-storeyed house (including the ground floor), situated on Thakordwar Road (Karelwady), suddenly collapsed, precipitating two Parsee women, named Dossibai, 43 years, and Maneckbai, 55 years, and a Parsee girl, named Awabai, 8 years, the daughter of Dossibai, the first named woman, on to the ground below. They were immediately picked up and conveyed to the Gocouldass Tejpal Hospital, where on arrival Maneckbai was found to be dead, the other woman Dossibai having died shortly after admission into the hospital. The girl Awabai is detained in hospital with a contused wound on the head. The deceased woman Dossibai lived with her daughter Awabai and her son at Khumbatta Lane. It appears that Dossibai, with her daughter Awabai, went to her mother's place on the fourth floor of the house in question only on Saturday to make some preparations for her cousen's wedding, which was to have taken place on Tuesday next (to-day), and while she and the woman, Maneckbai, who also lives on the same floor, were in the cook-room, and also the girl Awabai, making sweetmeats for the coming wedding, the back wall gave way with the result, as already stated. The bodies of the two deceased women were removed to Khumbatta Lane, where, at 6-30 p.m., an inquest was held by the coroner, who after the bodies had been identified postponed the inquest until 2-30 p.m., on the 4th instant. The house is divided into two blocks, viz., eastern and western, and owned respectively by Aadeshir Kapadia and Bejonji Palloji Balliwalla. The eastern block was under repair and there were two carpenters and two bigaries working at the time the wall of the west block fell. The house was purchased about eleven months ago by its two present owners from one Dosabhoy Jamsetji Mistry, residing at Chira Bazaar, for Rs. 23,000. The house was erected about thirty years ago. On the 24th of October last Khan Bahadur Muncherji C. Murzban, Executive Engineer, Municipality, gave notice to the owner to pull down the back wall of the building as the wood work was very rotten.

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

THE Hansa Line steamer Europa, Captain A. Borchers, which arrived in harbour yesterday from Hamburg, encountered strong winds and heavy sea in the Bay of Biscay, the vessel rolled heavily and shipped a large quantity of water, also met strong head winds and heavy head sea in the Red Sea, the vessel pitching hard. The Clan Line steamer Clan Macrae, Captain T. Hill, which came in on Sunday, from Liverpool, met during the first part fresh winds and fine weather, and the latter part fresh N.-E. winds, with head sea and strong westerly currents. The Sultan of Zanzibar's steamer Avoca (Nacoda), arriving on Sunday evening from Zanzibar, experienced monsoon weather and adverse currents. The steamer Incherran, Captain J. MacDonald, also came in on Sunday. She experienced from Newport to Port Said variable winds, with thunder and lightning and heavy rain in the Red sea. The Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.'s steamer Marquis Bacquehem, Captain G. Grisogono, arriving on the same day, from Kobe, experienced bad weather up to Hongkong, and then fine to port.

HOMELESS LEPER RELIEF FUND.

THE following subscription paid into the Bank of Bombay is acknowledged with thanks :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Monsieur Hervey Rosseau, of Paris, through Government	621	1	4
Total	621	1	4
Amount previously acknowledged	1,26,866	1	5
Grand Total	1,27,487	2	9

P. C. H. SNOW,
Chairman.
T. S. WEIR,
Hony. Secy. and Treasurer.
Committee, Homeless Leper Fund.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 2nd December, 1895.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours,	Minutes
Turkey	...	...		...	
Teheran	3	12	57 p.m.	...	38
Suez	2	3	0 p.m.	...	9

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., of the 2nd December, 1895.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	33	...	1
,, Karachi	...	10	...	1
,, Madras	...	47	...	1

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice JARDINE and the Hon. Mr. Justice RANADE.)

DACOITY AT BELGAUM.

IMPERATRIX VS. KALLAPPA BIN APANNA AND OTHERS

At a Criminal Sessions held at Belgaum, Kallappa bin Apanna and Ibrahim walad Hussein were convicted on the 2nd September last by Mr. C. G. W. Macpherson, Sessions Judge of Belgaum, of dacoity, under section 396, and sentenced to ten years' rigorous imprisonment, and one Narayen Subhaji was convicted of abetment of theft and sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment. The prisoners preferred appeals against these convictions and sentences, and on their appeals coming for final disposal before their Lordships they reversed the convictions recorded against, and the sentences passed upon, Kallappa and Ibrahim directing their discharge from prison, and dismissed the appeal of the prisoner Narayen. Their Lorpships recorded separate judgments.

Mr. Justice Jardine's judgment has already appeared in these columns.

Mr. Justice Ranade delivered judgment as follows:—The appellants in these three appeals, being accused Nos. 1, 2 and 10 in the Belgaum Sessions case No. 25 of 1895, were convicted by the Sessions Judge, concurring with the jury, accused Nos. 1 and 10 being convicted on the charge of dacoity under section 396, and sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for 10 years, while No. 2 was convicted on the charge of abetment of theft, and sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment. Accused Nos. 7, 8 and 9 in the same Sessions case were found by the same judge, and jury guilty on the charges of murder with dacoity and sentenced to death, while accused Nos. 3, 4, 5, 6 were acquitted. In confirmation case No. 22 of 1895, and in the appeals preferred by accused Nos. 7, 8, 9, the whole of the evidence in this case was reviewed in seperate judgments given by Mr. Justice Jardine and myself, and it is not necessary to go over the same evidence again here, except so far as that evidence is concerned more immediately with the present appellants. In my judgment in the confirmation case and the appeals tried with it, I have stated fully the reasons which led me to the conclusion that the evidence satisfactorily established both the fact of the dacoity and the murder of Vyankatesh at Halshi on the night of the 18th February 1895, and that the only question in dispute was whether the identity of the accused was satisfactorily established. Both Mr. Justice Jardine and myself held that the charge of murder with dacoity was not brought home beyond all reasonable doubt to the accused Nos. 7, 8, 9, and we accordingly reversed their conviction on these charges. In the present three appeals, the same question has again to be considered in reference to the appellants who were convicted, two of them under section 396, and the third with abetment of theft. The grounds of objection to the charge of the learned Sessions Judge in all these three appeals are similar, and as they were argued as one appeal by the Hon. Mr Khare, they can be best disposed of together. There appears to me to be considerable force in the objections taken to the charge, in that some of the positions laid down in it were of too general a character, and that the Sessions Judge did not take particular account of the special facts of this case. The Sessions Judge failed to bring to the notice of the jury the full contents of the Panchanama, and the evidence it afforded on the point of the inability or unwillingness of the principal witnesses for the prosecution to indentify the prisoners on the night of the 18th February, and up to afternoon on the next day, the manner mentioned by them being more the result of suspicion than of personal knowledge. The judge also did not dwell with sufficient emphasis on the fact that the prosecution studiously avoided calling the Jemadar Rudrappa, before whom the first statements of these witnesses were made, as a crown witness. These were the principal points of omission in the charge to the jury. It is also obvious that the directions to take into account of the statements made to the Police or to the Magistrate was a direction, which, however, it might be needful or permissible in other cases, was not applicable to the present case because the statements of the witnesses taken down by Rudrappa were full enough, and were taken down in the form of questions and answers. The same observation holds good of the Panchanamas which were not open to the remark that they did not name the suspected offenders. Partly from the time taken up by the defence before him, the Sessions Judge did not in his charge discuss the evidence about the dacoity with the same fulness as that of the murder, and as the present appellants were acquitted on the charge of murder and convicted on the charge of dacoity, their association with the accused Nos. 7, 8, 9 in the trial on the double charge of dacoity with murder, must have to some extent placed them at a disadvantage, when the jury had to weigh the evidence separately against each accused. The charge to the jury is thus to some extent open to the objections noticed above. Such omissions and vague overstatements constitute mis directions which this Court is bound to take notice if they have prejudiced the consideration of the defence. The test laid down in Reg. vs. Fattechand Vastachand, 6 Bom. H. C. R., Cr. C. 88, is to see whether, if the trial had been held before Judge and Assessors, these defects were such as would have led the Appellate Court to set aside the decision of the Judge. In that case, the misdirections would constitute a sufficient reason to set aside the verdict of a jury also. Taking up the case of Kallappa, accused No. 1, in the Court below, it is true that he was arrested on the night of the murder by the village authorities, but his arrest was however made on the suspicion of Hanmant and others that he might have been concerned in the murder. The charge of dacoity had not been made that night. Accused No. 1's house was not searched, but his person was arrested, and he was taken to the chowki. So far as the charge of dacoity is concerned, the fact of his being named and arrested on the night on the suspicion of his being concerned in the murder is thus not of much moment. The mention of his name in the Panchnama is of no consequense for a similar reason. The strongest piece of evidence against him is his statement before the 2nd class Magistrate. He was produced before this Magistrate on the 21st, when he said nothing. On the 22nd he made halting admissions of his knowledge of the intended dacoity, and later on about his entrance into the house also after the murder. These admissions made in the vaguest possible manner do not appear to my to be very satisfactory, and he retracted them all and denied knowledge of this crime before the committing Magistrate and in the Sessions Court. No adequate motive is also alleged why he should have joined in the murder or the dacoity, and no part of the property was traced to his house or discovered with him. The exaggerated statements of Hanmant and the three women have been already held to be utterly unreliable, and Hanmant's statement made to Rudrappa is not of much value in this man's case, as the accused No. 1 had been already arrested on suspicion by the village people. Taking all the circumstances into consideration, the direct evidence against this accused does not bring home to him the charge of dacoity, and he must therefore be acquitted. The case of accused No. 2 is very differently circumstanced. There is no dispute about his being in the house on the night of the 18th. He was sleeping in the back part of the house. He made statements to both his father and mother that he was tempted by the dacoits to open the back door by a promise of Rs. 1,000, and he did open it. He made a long statement before the Magistrate which sets forth details which could not be possibly concocted by the Police. His own father and mother would not have given evidence against him in such a serious charge if they did not believe the admission made by accused to be true. Even Hanmant would not have falsely charged his own nephew with complicity in the offence if he could have saddled his servant with the charge, as indeed he appears once to have thought of doing. For all these reasons, holding as I do that the dacoity and murder were committed by persons entering the house by the back door, I see no reason to disbelieve the confessional statement made by accused No. 2. The witnesses against him are his own father and mother and the other women of the family. His appeal must therefore be rejected. As regards accused No. 10, he is not a resident of Halshi but of Nergund. He made no admission and no property was found in his house. His name is not mentioned by Hanmant and the women in their first statements made to Rudrappa. He was a stranger to the inmates of the family, and it was not likely that he could be identified by these witnesses. He had no motive of his own except to share in the loot, which is not traced to him. His flight and disappearance from his place for some time is not of itself sufficient to bring the charge home to him. In his case therefore, as in the case of accused No. 1 the defects in the charge to the jury and his inclusion with the other accused in the more serious charge must have prejudiced the consideration of his case on the merits, and for the reasons which led me to acquit accused Nos. 7, 8, 9, his conviction must be set aside as it is not proved beyond all reasonable doubt that he was in Halshi and took part in the dacoity. I would therefore reject the appeal of Narayen, and I would set aside the sentence passed against Ibrahim and Kalappa and order their discharge.

IMPORTANT DECISION UNDER THE MUNICIPAL ACT.

THE BANDORA MUNICIPALITY VS. HARKISSONDAS NAROTUMDAS.

THIS was an appeal by the Government of Bombay against an order of acquittal passed by Mr. S. G. Mandlik, second-class magistrate, Bandora, on the 13th June last, in the case of Harkissondas Narotumdas, who was charged with the offence of having made his house and privy at Bandora in a manner contrary to the legal orders of the Bandora Municipality under section 33, clause 3, of Bombay District Municipal Act 6, of 1873, Mr. Macpherson, instructed by Messrs. Crawford, Burder, and Bayley, appeared for the accused ; and the Government Pleader for the Crown.

The accused, it appeared, was charged, at the instance of the Bandora Municipality, with having, on the 13th March last, made his house and privy at Bandora in a manner contrary to the legal orders of the Municipality. The accused gave notice to the Municipality of his intention to build a house funder section 33 of the Bombay Municipal Act 1873, on the 22nd October, 1894, and submitted a plan of the proposed building. The Municipality replied, saying the site for the privy shewn on the plan was objectionable, and the plans were returned with a view that amended plans might be submitted. And amended plan was never submitted, and the accused had built his privy on the intended site. The questions, said the magistrate, were whether the Bombay District Municipal Act gave power to the Municipality to fix a site ; whether the Municipality had any power to pass such an order ; and whether the accused was bound to obey the orders if they were inconsistent with the Act, and "ultra vires"? The magistrate decided on all points in the negative. In the present case, the Municipality took objection to the intended site of the privy, apparently under the authority of section 30, clause 3 : and section 39, clause 2. Both these sections contain no reference at all as to the selection of the site. The Municipality, said the magistrate, after referring to these sections, had no power to take objection to or fix the site of the intended privy. The orders conveyed in their letter, were, therefore, not consistent with the provisions of the Act. The Municipality could have asked the accused so to shut out the privy by a wall or fence as not to be a nuisance to his neighbours. That was all that they could have done ; and this the applicant seemed to intend to do. If the Legislature had intended to give power to the Municipality to fix the sites for privies, they would have, the magistrate remarked, made some provision in the Act to that effect. The orders in the letter of the 26th November not being legal, the accused was not bound to obey them. Here the Act gave no power to the Municipality to reject a site intended for the privy. The magistrate found the accused not guilty, and directed that he be acquitted.

Mr. Justice Jardine, in giving the Court's decision, said : We do not think any valid objection has been taken to the form of the order, constituting the direction of the Municipality. We are of opinion that the action of the accused in building the privy comes within the words of the penal section 39, clause 2. There has been a construction of a privy, and that is as regards the site, contrary to the direction. There was no absolute need of the draftman to repeat the words about situation used in section 33, clause 1, as that clause shows that the Municipality is to use

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NOTES:

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, DEC. 2.

OUR report under Saturday evening's date contained the latest telegraphic advices through Reuter calling for notice in this column; and we now annex our usual weekly comparative statement of the movement of Cotton:—

The American Crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1895.	1894.	1893.
Week's receipts	194,000	380,000	293,000
" exports to U. Kingdom	80,000	107,000	131,000
" " Continent	63,000	142,000	56,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	2,427,000	3,678,000	2,951,000
" exports to U. K. do.	654,000	1,051,000	984,000
" " to Continent do.	728,000	1,191,000	843,000
" Stock in the Ports	980,000	1,148,000	1,111,000

The total visible supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 29th instant affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1895.	1894.	1893.
Total supply of all kinds	3,640,000	3,953,610	3,903,090
" " Surats	155,000	143,110	142,900

For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—

	1895.	1894.	1893.
Stock in Liverpool	923,000	850,060	1,035,080
" London	6,000	8,000	7,500
American Afloat	210,000	380,000	340,000
East Indian "	10,000	10,000	10,000
Total	1,149,000	1,248,060	1,393,180
Price of Mid.-Americans	4 11-16d.	3 3-32d.	4 7-16d.
" Good Dhollera	4d.	2¾d.	3 13-16d.
Difference	11-16d.	15-32d.	¾d

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay Return for the week ending on Saturday, shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at Head Office	Dec.	Rs. 14,27,355
" " Branches	Inc.	" 1,66,177
Other Deposits	Dec.	" 50,68,440
Government Securities	Dec.	" 2,50,841
Other Authorized "	Dec.	" 4,924
Loans on Govt. "	Dec.	" 2,26,214
Bills Discounted and Purchased	Inc.	" 1,96,757
Balances with other Banks	Inc.	" 1,90,974
Cash	Dec.	" 64,73,663

Heavy withdrawals from Private Deposits last week aggregating some 50¼ lakhs, and a decrease of 14¼ lakhs in Government Deposits at the head office, as shown by the Presidency Banks' Statement of Affairs issued to-day, have been the principal cause of the diminution in the Bank's Cash Balance, of 64¼ lakhs, compared with a falling off of 21¼ lakhs in the week preceding; but in Loans there was a small reduction; while the increase in Bills Discounted was but trifling, and even less than in the previous week, the net increase in trade requirements now shown being 50¼ lakhs, as against 33¼ lakhs shown in the previous Return. Money is becoming less abundant daily, and with the requirements in connection with the Cotton crop being so much larger than is usual at this time of the year, we may look for an advance in rates of discount ere long.

COTTON.—The demand for this staple appears to have subsided especially for shippers' account, and we report a quiet market to-day with a decline of Re. 1 per candy, all round, and a small amount of business passing. Exporters have bought only 100 bales of ready new Akote at Rs. 212; while the Mills have taken 650 bales in all, consisting of 150 bales Bengal at Rs. 174½, 100 each of Dhulia and Chaliaganm at Rs. 202¼ and Rs. 198, respectively, all ready new Cotton; and, for old, 100 bales each of Raichur at Rs. 190, Unjari at Rs. 200, and Bhownugger at Rs. 191 per candy.

According to the official telegraphic weather and crop reports received this morning, bright seasonable weather prevailed during the latter part of last week over the whole of the Cotton area, except at Delhi, in the Bengal circle, where there had been 20 cents of rain and the weather continued showery. Cotton was arriving at the district marts of the Bengal and Omrawattee circles; and the plants were flourishing, and maturing rapidly in the Broach, Dhollera, and Dharwar circles.

WHEAT has been steady to-day but with only a small export business passing, and quotations are unchanged as follows:—

White Pessy, 91 per cent.	Rs. 4-2-0	per cwt.
Do. do. 85 "	" 4-1-0	"
No. 1 Club Delhi	" 4-0-6	"
Red Delhi	" 3-14-6	"
Hard Yellow	" 3-9-0	"
Red Ahmedabad	" 4-0-0	"
Hard Red	" 3-5-0	"

SEEDS also have been taken to-day to only a small extent by shippers. *Linseed* has further declined half-anna per cent., our closing quotations this evening being as follows:—

Linseed	Rs. 7-2-6 to Rs. 7-4-6	per cwt.
Rapeseed, Yellow Gazerat.	" 7-4-0 to Rs. 7-5-0	"
Do. do. Cawnpore	" 6-12-0	"
Do. Red	" 6-5-0 to " 6-6-0	"
Gingelly, White	" 40-8-0 to " 41-8-0	per cdy.
Do. Mixed	" 39-0-0 to " 40-0-0	"

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows:—

Cotton	8,462 bales.
Wheat	10,336 cwts.
Linseed	2,626 "
Rapeseed	1,464 "
Gingellyseed	15,805 "
Castorseed	8,039 "
Rice	1,674 "

FREIGHTS have been quiet. A ready steamer has been fixed at 12s. 6d. per ton for a picked port.

EXCHANGE.—The market opened at 1s. 1¾d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, at which the bazaar and others took a fair amount; and for three months' sight Credits 1s. 1¾d. was quoted; but rates receded 1-32d. all round, and 1s. 1 27-32d. was reported for three months' sight Bills. Later on, however, the market improved 1-32d. again for Bank paper, and closed steady at the following quotations:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 1¾d. per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 1¾d. "
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 1 25-32d. "
Credits 3 Do.	1s. 1 27-32d. "
Francs 3 Do.	146 "

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened at 105⅞ for Cash and at 105 5-16 for the January Settlement; but the Cash price declined 1-8 per cent., say, to 105¾, the Account rate remaining unchanged, and the closing quotations being the same, in a quiet but steady market.

SHARES continue quiet, the only movement to report this evening being in Mill Scrip, in which we note a decline of Rs. 12½ in Manockjee Petit, Rs. 15 in Swadeshi, Rs. 5 in Oriental, and Rt. 3¾ in Mazagon.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Nov. 30.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats dull.

Good Dhollera	4
The Manchester Market has been quiet.	
2¾ per cent. Consols	107 1-16
3 per cent. Rentes	100¾
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	118½
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	60
Bar Silver	30 11-16

The sum of about £1,000,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, Nov. 30.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Goorkha left here this morning.

NAPLES, Nov. 30.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Golconda left here this evening.

COLOMBO, DEC. 2.

The s. s. Kaisar-i-Hind, from Bombay, arrived here this afternoon.

The Florio-Rubattino Company's steamer Bisagno, from Bombay, arrived at Hongkong on Sunday last.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT, DECEMBER 1.

10 p.m.	76·6

MONDAY, DECEMBER 2.

6 a.m.	72·3
10 a.m.	78·2
2 p.m.	83·4
4 p.m.	82·5

THE SHIP THAT FOUND HERSELF.

By RUDYARD KIPLING.

The First Part of this new story will appear in our issue of FRIDAY, DECEMBER 6.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

IN MEMORIAM.

In loving memory of our dear parents, William and Annie Sophia Ennor, who fell asleep in Jesus on the 4th December, 1877, and 2nd December, 1893.

"Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord."

ADEN.

BIRTH.

MULLA-FIROZE—November 21, at Aden, the wife of Mr. Firoze Jamsetjee Mulla-Firoze, Engineer, Government Condenser, of a daughter.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

HERVEY—Nov 6, at 63, Clarendon-road, Southsea, Hants, wife of Hamilton Law Hervey, Indian Civil Service, of a son.

LEGGATT—Nov 10, at 27, Ladbroke-grove, wife of E O E Leggatt, I C S, of a son.

MARRIAGES

BURTON—MILTON—Nov 9, at St Mary Abbott's, Kensington, James Cecil, only son of the late Deputy-Inspector-Genl J C Burton, H M Indian Army, to Cecilia, youngest daughter of the late Rev W Milton, Vicar of Little Marlow, and of Mrs Milton, 22, Upper Addison-gardens, Kensington.

ELLIS—RULE—Nov 7, at Holy Trinity, Eastbourne, Harold, son of the late Rev Edward Chauncy Ellis, to Undine Florence, widow of Edward Rule, late Finance Department of India, and daughter of the late Major Arthur, Robert West, 6th M N I.

GAIRDNER—THOMPSON—Oct 30, at Hillhead Parish Church, Glasgow, Charles Gairdner, of Rangoon, Burma, to Florence Jean Hope, second daughter of James Thompson, 5, Devonshire-gardens, Glasgow.

GATACRE—DAVEY—Nov 10, at St Margaret's, Fernhurst, Sussex, Brigadier-Genl W F Gatacre, D S O, third son of the late Edward Lloyd Gatacre, Esq, of Gatacre, Salop, to Beatrix Wickens, one of the twin daughters of the Right Hon Lord Davey.

DEATHS.

DAVIES—Nov 8, at 59, Gunterstone-road, West Kensington, of pneumonia, William John Davies, of Tygiyn Cilian, Aeron, Cardiganshire, eldest surviving son of the late Capt Alban Thomas Davies, late H E I C S, of Tygiyn, Cardiganshire, aged 62.

FARNELL—Nov 4, George Stanley Farnell, M.A., of Wadham College, Oxford, Principal of Victoria College, Jersey.

PROTHER—Nov 12, at 92, Lansdowne-road, W., Amelia (Minnie), wife of the late Capt E H Prother, Madras Staff Corps.

TAYLOR—Nov 7, at Newton Abbott, S Devon, Anne, widow of Gen Reynell G Taylor, C B, C S I, aged 55.

TOLLEMACHE—Nov 12, at Bathoaston, Bath, the Rev Clement Reginald Tollemache, M A, and some time Indian Chaplain, aged 60.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1895.

THE temporary lull in the Turkish crisis has now given place to a situation not one whit less critical than it was a fortnight ago. Although there have been further massacres and atrocities, the Sultan, whose day of grace is fast expiring, still refuses to yield to the demands of the Powers. So far as the granting of firmans for extra guardships for the Embassies is concerned, this suicidal attitude on the part of his Highness is contrary to the advice of his own Ministers. In view of the acute nature of the crisis it is a matter for congratulation that Lord Salisbury's speech at the Guildhall should have created so profound an impression in all the European capitals. The full text of the speech shows that it was very different in tone and purport to the memorable declaration made at the same table eighteen years ago by Lord Beaconsfield in reference to the Eastern Question, that England would, if needs be, fight not only one, but two or three campaigns. If almost a challenge to Russia, the present Prime Minister's utterance is a hymn to peace, as a French writer happily terms it. There is now no danger that some one Power will break away from the Treaty by which all have bound themselves to uphold the Ottoman Empire. The Powers are now all resolved to stand together as the only means of avoiding the calamities which must result from individual action threatening the interests of the rest. "The Powers," said the Premier, "are thoroughly resolved to act together upon everything that concerns the Ottoman Empire"—ominous words, the import of which cannot be mistaken. We now hear once again the well-nigh forgotten formula—the Concert of Europe. The six Powers will not only act together; they have "a profound sense of the appalling danger which any separation of their action may provoke. Even those who in popular report have the reputation of being restless, have vied with the others in anxiety to conduct this great difficulty to a favourable issue, and to conduct it in a manner which should keep all the Powers together in line, moved by the common aim—the noble aim—of the peace of Christendom as the one spirit that actuates their actions." When the six great Powers are unanimous, their unanimity is wonderful. Upon this Turkish Question the identity of view is so complete that Lord Salisbury believes that it may continue into the distant future, and eventuate in a general disarmament—his Lordship's words are "that we may find the solution of the formidable problems—or some of them—which oppress us, and eventually be able to put an end to that condition of armed peace which presses so heavily on the nations of the world." We sincerely hope that this new panacea for all our troubles will work better than some others which have been tried and found wanting.

But what are the six Powers prepared to do now that they are in line, and are agreed to stand together at the bed-side of the Sick Man? Lord Salisbury declines to let the public into that secret. "How they (the six Great Powers) will act it is not for me to prophesy. I do not know the contingencies that may arise; but no man will say that it is impossible that they may grow weary of the cry of suffering that goes up in their ears, and may find some other arrangement that is a substitute for that which has fulfilled the hopes entertained forty years ago. There is nothing in the concert of the Powers,—a most marked phenomenon of the present time—a most cheerful phenomenon—there is nothing in that to console those who would perpetuate misgovernment, or to silence the voice of those who would impress upon the rulers of the Ottoman Empire as the one burning necessity of the hour, that they should give the commonest blessings of good Government to those who live under them. I will say no more. It is difficult to say more without being misunderstood." The Prime Minister is as scathing, as scornful, as merciless in his reference to the Sultan as Mr. Gladstone himself. Openly expressed doubts of the good faith of that potentate, and a blunt declaration that any failure to carry out the scheme of reforms which he has accepted, are not calculated to strengthen the hands of his Government in the presence of the growing excitement of the Mussalman population—a fact which was evidently in Abdul Hamid's mind when he wrote the remarkable letter which Lord Salisbury read to a Brighton audience a few days ago. Nor will it do much towards restraining the ill-timed activity of the Armenian Committees—mostly composed of Russian subjects,—which are openly inciting the unarmed peasantry to revolt. It could be wished that a diplomatic reserve had been permitted to moderate the vigorous and denunciating eloquence in which Lord Salisbury strove to impress upon the Sovereign of Turkey that any failure to reform his administration will bring him to ruin. The graceful reference to the loyalty of the fifty millions of Her Majesty's Mussalman subjects in India, shows that his Lordship fully appreciates the importance of avoiding anything calculated to wound their susceptibilities that claim the most sympathetic consideration. But language of unmeasured censure, interspersed with menaces of impending doom, is not likely to add to the authority of the Sultan thus peremptorily called upon to restore order in his dominions. If the object were to precipitate a crisis so that the Powers might step in and make an end of the Turkish Empire, the words of the Prime Minister were skilfully chosen and admirably adapted to bring about that result. But that we decline to believe. A temperament which finds peculiar enjoyment in saying rasping things, has often led Lord Salisbury to give utterance to words which, on calm reflection, he doubtless wished he had left unsaid.

It is impossible to misunderstand the drift and purport of the intimation that the Powers, if certain expected contingencies arise, will find some means of rearranging the map of Turkey on a new basis. This intimation, startling as it undoubtedly is, coming in such an authoritative form, will not take our readers wholly by surprise. We have more than once called their attention to the manifest tendency of opinion in English political circles where the idea of coming to an understanding with Russia and the other Powers on the Eastern Question has of late steadily gained ground. That understanding, we learn now on the highest authority, has been arrived at. The most restless of the Powers, Russia and France, share the anxiety of the British Government to bring the difficulty to a favourable issue by joint action. What that action will be, we are not told, but we can guess. The Ambassadors at Constantinople have already informed the Sublime Porte that if the prevailing anarchy be not stopped, and the Sultan's Christian subjects be not protected, the European Powers will take the steps necessary to re-establish order and security, and a token that they are in earnest is supplied by the presence of fifty men-of-war in the Dardanelles. M. Cambon, representing France, having learned that the life of the French Consul at Diarbekir was in danger from the disturbances allowed to continue unchecked in that large walled city, sent a message at midnight to the Grand Vizier, stating that if the consul were slain, he would demand the head of the Vali, and the French fleet would occupy Alexandretta till it was received. The outbreak at Diarbekir ceased as if by magic; it was time. We have this and other similar indications to show the spirit in which the Powers are prepared to act, if action appears to be necessary. Lord Salisbury's "cheerful" approval of the attitude of the Great Powers and their resolve to act together, and their agreement on everything that concerns the Turkish Empire, is certainly in remarkable contrast with the "atmosphere of melancholy foreboding" in which he approached the crucial question whether the Sultan will carry out the reforms which he has promised the Ambassadors that he will grant. The news from Constantinople, his Lordship truly said, affords little ground for cheerfulness in that respect. "As long as the Turkish Empire stands upright," the only means of action possessed by all the Powers together is the pressure they can bring to bear on the Sultan himself. If he refuse to give the reforms or to make them effective, what then? Well, it is in the nature of things that persisted misgovernment must lead the Government that follows it to its doom; "the Sultan of Turkey is not exempt, more than any other potentate, from the law that injustice will bring the highest on earth to ruin." This is plain speaking, it must be allowed. The Sultan is on the brink of a precipice; the Turkish Empire is within a measurable distance of extinction. If the Powers, growing weary of the cry of suffering ascending to heaven should decide to intervene, the end is at hand. We know what happened when Victor Emmanuel uttered the memorable words: "A cry of anguish comes from Italy, and I cannot endure it." It was the signal for events which gave a new direction to European history. Lord Salisbury spoke of the grave danger lurking in the illusion that prevails at Constantinople that the Powers will never combine to put an end to misgovernment, however gross, in the Ottoman Empire. There is another illusion from which we would do well to keep our minds clear; it is that the Powers which are moving their fleets, and massing their troops to put an end to that misgovernment, will do the work for nothing. From beginning to end of Lord Salisbury's speech there is not even a passing reference to any self-denying ordinance binding the Powers which are agreed "on everything that concerns the Ottoman Empire." The armed intervention of the Powers means the partition of the Turkish Empire, and Russia at Constantinople; the Grand Turk in Europe only a memory; the White Czar building his palace on the Golden Horn. Is opinion in England and in India prepared for this consummation?

PROFESSOR MACMILLAN is the author, and Gopal Narayen and Co. are the publishers, of a "School History of India," which should promptly take foremost rank amongst text-books of the kind. The Professor has had to compress into some 250 pages the main outlines of what is an inexhaustible subject, and he well compares the difficulty of the task to that of a sea captain in a storm who has to decide what portion of a valuable cargo he should throw overboard. A glance through the pages of the work shows that the author has exercised a wise discrimination in selecting the most fitting material for survival. He has kept well to the main thread of a history in the relation of which the temptation to digress is exceptionally great, and in order to do so our industrious townsman has been compelled, as he admits, to entirely omit contemporary events disconnected with the centre of historical interest for the time being. In the preface Mr. Macmillan advises the student to have a good atlas by his side when reading history, and to look out every place mentioned in the text-book. The plan is certainly worthy of commendation, although we can scarcely go so far as to agree with the learned Professor when he says that "it is as futile to study military campaigns and political events without constant reference to maps as to try to learn euclid without diagrams." If this be so, many who pose as authorities on the Eastern Question will have to take a back seat. We wonder how many ordinary mortals in these days of "fatty degeneration of the brain caused by idle reading," (to quote Mr. Frederic Harrison's words) have taken the trouble to have a map of Turkey by their side when reading of the Armenian atrocities, or how many Anglo-Indians when glancing at their morning paper yesterday got down their atlases to discover the whereabouts of Mongsen, on reading Reuter's message that the French had established an observation post within easy distance thereof. There is no doubt, however, that if the plan recommended by Professor Macmillan was generally adopted there would be much less talking at random on the ever-changing aspects of the political chess board. Still, the hard-worked man of business may well be excused if he neglects to profit by Professor Macmillan's suggestion, but it may be commended to men whose business it is to watch the political game. It is well known that instances are not wanting in which ignorance of even elementary geographical facts have led men of high rank into grave errors in the negotiation of frontier and other treaties with foreign Powers.

SEVERAL changes in the Council of the Secretary of State for India are imminent. Mr. Bertram Wodehouse Currie, who for the last fifteen years has been a member of the Council, retires this month. Originally appointed by Lord Kimberley in 1880, he was re-appointed for a further period of five years in 1890 by Lord Cross. Sir Donald Stewart's time expires this month. Dealing with this subject, a London correspondent writes to us:—It is hoped that Mr. Currie's successor will be a man of actual Indian experience, and not a man who has merely seen India from inside the office. As to Sir Donald Stewart it is not believed that, although very popular, he need not expect reappointment from Lord George Hamilton. The correspondent further recalls the fact that upon the death of Sir Patrick Grant a short time ago Sir Donald Stewart received the coveted post of Governor of Chelsea Hospital, and says that it is understood that his duties there clash with the weekly meetings of the Council at the India Office. Sir D. Stewart's particular work on the Council is to look after the interests of the Indian Army; and little doubt is experienced that a suitable successor will be found. The vacancy in the Council caused in July last by the retirement of Sir John Strachey has not yet been filled. At present the Council consists of eleven members, or four less than when the Council of India Reduction Act was passed six years ago. Under the provisions of that Act the Secretary of State may, "if and whenever he thinks fit," allow the Council to be reduced to ten members by absorbing vacancies. Five members form a quorum. Remarking that pay is £1,200 per annum, the correspondent observes that the position is e

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE SULTAN STILL UNYIELDING.

LONDON, DEC. 2.

The Sultan of Turkey is still unyielding, and the situation has become more critical.

THE STOKES AFFAIR.

His Majesty King Leopold and his daughter have arrived in London.

It is understood that the object of the visit is relative to a settlement of the Stokes affair.

GERMANY AND THE SOCIALISTS.

BERLIN, DEC. 2.

The German Government has dissolved all Social and Democratic organizations in Berlin, and arrests, prosecutions, and sentences for political offences are daily increasing.

THE CUBAN INSURRECTION.

MADRID, DEC. 2.

Spain is sending a further reinforcement of ten thousand more troops to Cuba, in January next.

THE VICEREGAL PARTY AT TRICHINOPOLY.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

TRICHINOPOLY, DEC. 2.

The Viceroy and Countess of Elgin, with the Hon'ble Miss Elizabeth Bruce, Mr. Babington Smith, Colonel Durand, and Lord Fincastle, arrived here, at 2 p.m., by a special train of the South Indian Railway. His Excellency was met by Mr. James Andrew, Collector, and other important Civil and Military Officers, and a guard-of-honour was furnished by the 4th Pioneers, the 23rd Wallajah Light Infantry, and the South Indian Railway Volunteers. After inspecting the guard-of-honour, some important men were introduced to the Viceroy, who drove to the Collector's house.

At four in the evening, his Excellency visited the local Central Jail and the educational institutions. At the S. P. G. College, the Viceroy was conducted over several class-rooms. Before leaving the Rev. Mr. Jacob addressed a few words, and told his Excellency that in that building had been taught for a hundred and thirty years her Majesty's subjects by missionaries with the help of the Madras Government. The Viceroy wished the College future prosperity. Lord Elgin next visited the Saint Joseph's College, where he was welcomed by Rev. Father Sewell, and his staff. An interesting programme was arranged. There was a small history class with one young boy as the master. Lord Elgin's father's life was the subject of the day's lesson. At the conclusion of this juvenile exhibition, the boy-master addressed a few words of welcome. The Viceroy, in reply, congratulated the Fathers on the excellent education given there, and the boys on their successful exhibition. The lesson to be drawn from a study of his father's life was, he said, that the great object of life was to do one's duty steadily and earnestly with no other object before one, but with a set purpose to serve one's country. From the College his Excellency drove to the Town Hall, where he was presented with addresses of welcome by the Municipality of Trichinopoly, and the inhabitants of the district. The addresses were conspicuous in that they had made no allusion to matters of public interest, but merely gave a historical sketch of the place.

THE VICEROY'S COUNCIL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

CALCUTTA, DEC. 2.

Four Additional Members will be appointed to the Viceroy's Council during the current month.

The Hon'ble Mr. Playfair and the Maharaja of Ajudia will, in all probability, be re-appointed.

MADRAS HIGH COURT.

Provisional sanction has been given to the appointment of a Fifth Judge, Madras High Court, for the term of one year only.

TRIAL BY JURY.

I hear on excellent authority, that the proposal to amend the law relating Trial by Jury will be abandoned.

THE ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE FRAUD CASE.

The Chief Presidency Magistrate, to-day, delivered judgment in the Oriental Life Office fraud case. The first two accused were committed to the Sessions, bail being refused. The third accused, Dr. Rutty Kant Ghose, who had certified to the death of the first prisoner, was discharged, as there was no evidence to connect him in the conspiracy. He was, however, severely censured by the magistrate for his gross carelessness and unprofessional conduct in certifying the death of a person whom he did not see die. In conclusion, the magistrate said: "The Penal Code does not appear to provide against such cases as yours, though you have run perilously near the terms of section 199. I, therefore, discharge you, but cannot do so without passing my gravest censure on your action."

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

POONA, DEC. 2.

Sir George White, Commander-in-Chief in India, accompanied by General Nairne and Staff, went to Wanowrie, this morning. The party breakfasted at the King's Own Yorkshire Mess. Immediately afterwards the inspection of the barracks, hospitals, institutes, and workshops took place, his Excellency Sir George White returned to Magdala House about 11 o'clock. In the afternoon his Excellency went to the Connaught Boat Club House, and in the evening dinner was held at Magdala House, where all the principal officers of the station were present.

To-morrow, his Excellency will witness the field manœuvres, which were postponed till to-day. The ceremonial parade, which should have taken place, has been cancelled.

THE SOCIAL CONFERENCE.

It has been decided by the committee of the Social Conference to have their mandap separately erected for the forthcoming Social Conference, near the Fergusson College, in the immediate neighbourhood of the National Congress mandap. Dr. Ramkrishna Gopal Bhandarkar, will preside at the Conference. The ladies' needle-work exhibition will form a section of the Social Conference. The different Standing Committees have been requested to appoint delegates to the Conference, which will be held after the Congress.

THE ALLEGED CASE OF BIGAMY.

RANGOON, DEC. 2.

Mr. Henry Billon, who was arrested recently in Calcutta, on a charge of bigamy, was brought before the District Magistrate, to-day. The prosecution brought, at the instance of the stepfather, to-day, the stepdaughther, who deposed that she had no desire to prosecute, and the case was accordingly dismissed, on the ground that the prosecutor was not the aggrieved person, as contemplated in the Code.

SERIOUS CHARGE AGAINST AN ENGINE-DRIVER.

Engine-driver Vanculum, Burma State Railway, is sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment for negligence, by which his engine broke down when dragging a train containing the 2nd Royal Scots to Mandalay. He was also charged with obtaining employment by means of forged certificates, it having transpired that the man was employed thirteen years ago in Burma under the name of Willoughby, and dismissed. The alleged forged certificates are from the East Indian and other Indian Railways. The accused was charged with forging these certificates at Lahore to secure employment in Burma, and the case is adjourned.

SPORT AND ATHLETICS.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, NOV. 15.

A POPULAR NOBLEMAN.

One of the most popular of our sporting noblemen is Lord Willoughby-de-Broke, whose reminiscences of the hunting field recently published have afforded such delightfully racy reading for hunting men. For a score of years or more now he has been one of the foremost figures of the chase in the Midland counties, and as M.F.H. to one of our smartest packs has won the regard of everyone with whom he has come in contact. I suppose we may now regard him as one of the old school, for it is very certain that he possesses in a marked degree most of the old-world chivalry and that abiding affection the out-door sport which has always distinguished the British nobility. In the hunting field he is known to be one of the straightest and most fearless riders who ever crossed a saddle. Only recently indeed evidence of a somewhat painful kind was given of this, for owing to a mishap whilst out with the Warwickshire Hounds he was confined to his rooms for a time. Happily, however, it was nothing very serious, and he will probably be in the saddle again by the time these lines are read. No one has worked harder in the interests of fox-hunters in the locality in which he resides than Lord Willoughby-de-Broke, and there can be little doubt that his keen love for the sport has caused him many an anxious moment, for farmers are apt to be angry and troublesome at times, and more especially when the seasons—as we so constantly hear—go wrong. In this particular way his Lordship's kind offices have been of inestimable value. Besides riding to hounds, he has frequently sported silk, and in the palmy days of Warwick steered many a steeplechase crack to victory. But this was a good many years ago. Besides his love of the chase, he is an ardent supporter of cricket; to him belongs no little of the credit for Warwickshire's advance, and to-day he is as solicitous as ever he was in the interests of the county. At one period he played pretty regularly himself, as the records of I Zingari will show. Round about his delightfully-situated residence, which is in the vicinity of Kineton, there are several capital village clubs, and some fifteen years or so back he took part in this village contests with all the relish one might expect from such a lover of sport. His cricket was much the same as his riding—bold, fearless, and dashing. If runs had to be made they must come quickly or not at all, and if he once "got his eye in," and the bowling was the least loose, woe betide the poor trundler. As I write I have in my mind's eye one particular match in which his lordship greatly distinguished himself. This was not one of the ordinary village contests, but a sort of show match against the leading club of a neighbouring town. At the moment I cannot recollect if his eleven came from Kineton or Lighthorne, but it was one or the other, and when his side went to the wicket they had to face a rather formidable total, and had little time, comparatively speaking, in which to get the runs. It was a blazing hot day in August, somewhere about the year 1878, and after seeing one or two wickets go down cheaply, his lordship went, sporting I may add, the Zingari colours. Just for an over or two he was quiet, but then followed such a determined, slashing display of hitting that the attack was demoralised in no time. The bowling was changed, but the runs came at a terrific pace, and it was not until he had hit 66 in three-quarters of an hour that he was caught "in the country." Boundaries were an unknown luxury on that particular ground, and it will readily be guessed what exertion his runs cost, to say nothing of going across for his partner's too. During his stay at the wicket he had a refresher from a biggish beaker, and after a fair "pull" he showed his appreciation of the bowler's efforts by handing the cooling drink to the bowler. He won the match for his side, and on retiring at once became the hero of the admiring crowd. He has played plenty of cricket, but this was one of his best days. For a time he acted as captain of the Warwickshire eleven, not without distinction, either. Upon one occasion he had the felicity of handling the eleven in a winning game against Leicestershire, and I dare say Morgan, the Warwick wicket-keeper, well remembers the occasion. He was last in, and as he came from the dressing room Lord Willoughby-de-Broke ran across and said: "We have made enough runs: get out as quickly as you can." A proud moment for the captain, that. As a politician he has never done much: but when Mr. Cobb relinquished his seat at Rugby last year he had the satisfaction of seeing his eldest son the Hon. Verney, returned at the head of the poll. Lord Willoughby is a fine specimen of an English sportsman, and would impress anyone at first sight by his well-knit figure, his striking face, and his aristocratic bearing. He must be well over middle age, I should fancy, by this time, but looks as active and as hard and well-trained as any sportsman going.

"THE SPORT OF KINGS."

Modern usage unquestionably gives this title to horse-racing, but it is just possible that hunting has quiet as much claim to the title. At any rate, honors, I think, should be easy. From "The Field Book," published in 1833, one can glean much valuable information as to the origin of horse-racing and hunting. It is recorded that as early as the twelfth and thirteenth centuries there were horse races in England, but there appear to have been principally confined to trials of speed and continuance (or endurance) over uncertain grounds between native horses. In the reign of Henry VIII, horses either procured from Barbary, or bred from such were expressly used for this purpose; and we may date a systematic improvement in the breed by the admixture of what we call blood to have its origin about this time. James I. pursued the system and imported from Barbary, a set of the finest mares for purity of breed and excellence of form which could be procured; these, known significantly as the Royal Mares, greatly assisted the general purpose. James also imported an Arabian, whose own qualities, as well as those of his produce, not answering to the expectations raised, the breed for many years became in disrepute. Regular race-courses were now established, and racing was conducted on fixed principles and confined within rules. Charles I. encouraged these sports, and to him we owe the establishment of the Newmarket Course; and in such estimation were they, as connected with the national good, that even the fanaticism of Cromwell gave way to it, for he also had his stud of race-horses. The Restoration gave a new impulse to racing, and a new impetus to the improvements meditated. The Arabian was again resorted to, and on the renewed trials his proceeds justified former expectations. From that time, by a judicious mixture of crossings of the native and Eastern horses, in different degrees of consanguinity according to the different purposes for which they are required, we now stand almost unrivalled among nations, and we now send our breeds back to Eastern countries to meliorate that blood which we originally borrowed from them. At what precise time foreign horses were introduced into Britain is uncertain, but it is known they were in use here when Julius Cæsar invaded the island. In A. D. 930, King Athelstan prohibited the exportation of horses, so fully alive had he become to the importance of cultivating the breed. It was not, however, until 1121 that the Arabian steed was first brought into Britain. Thus we see that horse-racing has played a big part in the production as well as the survival of the fittest, and if the ill-starred monarch who met with such an untimely end did nothing else to perpetuate his memory, he at least should gain the good word of race-goers for establishing Newmarket. And now let us turn to hunting, and see how a few of our kings have patronised the chase.

IN DAYS OF OLD.

From some of the old writers we glean that after the expulsion of the Danes, and during the short Restoration of the Saxon monarchy, the sports of the field still maintained their ground. Edward the Confessor, whose disposition seems rather to have been suited to the cloister than to the throne, would join in no other secular amusements; but he took the greatest delight, says William of Malmsbury, "to follow a pack of swift hounds in pursuit of game, and to cheer them with his voice." During the tyrannical government of William the Norman, and his two sons who succeeded him, the restrictions concerning the killing of game were increased. The privilege of hunting in the Royal forests was confined to the King and his favourites; and, to render these receptacles for the beasts of the chase more capacious, or to make new ones, whole villages were depopulated and places of divine worship overthrown. King John was particularly attached to the sports of the field; and his partiality for fine horses, hounds, and hawks is evident, from his frequently receiving such animals, by way of payment, instead of money, for the renewal of grants, fines, and forfeitures belonging to the Crown. Edward III. took so much delight in hunting that even at the time he was engaged in war with France, and resident in that country, he had with him in his army sixty couples of stag-hounds and as many hare-hounds, and every day he amused himself with hunting or hawking. James I. preferred the amusement of hunting to hawking or shooting. It is said of this monarch that he divided his time betwixt his standish, his bottle, and his hunting; the last had his fair weather, the two former his dull and cloudy. So much we learn from "The Field Book" I have mentioned. William and his sons, who demolised churches for the purposes mentioned will scarcely call forth the sympathy with sportsmen are always willing to tender to beneficent movements, but sport is one thing and spoliation another.

WHOLESALE SLAUGHTER.

It is no uncommon thing in these days of battue shooting to read of astonishingly large bags being made, but they compare very poorly with a day's sport which has been recorded in connection with the career of Prince Esterhazy. He was Prince Regent of Hungary, and upon the signing of the Treaty of Peace with France, organised a day's sport which bids fair to vie in point of blood (if the King of Naples slaughter be excepted) with any of those recorded in modern history, as there were killed 160 deer, 100 wild boars, 300 hares, and 80 foxes. The King had a larger extent and a longer period for the exercise of his talents, and it has been proved that during his journey to Vienna, in Austria, Bohemia, and Moravia, he killed 5 bears, 1,820 boars, 1,950 deer, 1,145 does, 1,625 roe bucks, 1,121 rabbits, 13 wolves, 17 badgers, 16,354 hares, and 354 foxes! The monarch had likewise the pleasure (and exertion) of doing something in the bird way by killing upon the same expedition 15,350 pheasants, and 12,335 partridges.

HUNTING ANECDOTES.

The few yarns I give here may be old, but they are so good that they will always bear repeating. One of the Dukes of Grafton when hunting was thrown into a ditch; at the same time a young curate, calling out, "Lie still, my lord," leapt over him, and pursued his sport. Such an apparent want of feeling we may presume, was properly resented. No such thing. On being helped out by his attendant, his Grace said "That man shall have the first good living that falls to my disposal. Had he stopped to have taken care of me I never would have given him anything," being delighted with an ardour similar to his own, or with a spirit that would not stoop to flatter. It is recorded of one of the sons of Gosden, whose father was celebrated as the bold rider of Datchet, was out upon his favourite pony with the King's stag-hounds; he came to a part where the Duke of C——was refusing a leap, when the bolder son of Nimrod, without thinking of the importance and rank of the person he was addressing exclaimed: "Stand away, and let me take it! A pretty sort of a Duke you are!" Quite a pathetic little story is told of one Saunderson, a celebrated professor of mathematics at Cambridge University in his day, who, although entirely destitute of sight, continued to hunt until a very advanced stage of life. His horse was accustomed to follow that of his servant, and the satisfaction of the professor was extreme when he heard the cry of hounds or the huntsman, and which he used to express with all the eagerness of those who, possessing their eyesight, could consequently be more gratified by the incidents of the chase. And now a word for the fox. Dr. Goldsmith relates a remarkable incident of the parental affection of this animal, which he says occurred near Chelmsford. A she-fox that had, as it should seem, but one cub, was unkennelled by a gentleman's hounds, and hotly pursued. The poor animal, braving every danger rather than leave her cub behind to be worried by the dogs, took it up in her mouth, and ran with it in this manner for several miles. At last, taking her way through a farmer's yard, she was assaulted by a mastiff, and at length obliged to drop her cub; this was taken up by the farmer. It is pleasing to add that the affectionate creature escaped the pursuit, and got off in safety. I presume such instances are not particularly rare; but this is the first instance that has come to my knowledge.

MILITARY NEWS.

MAJOR S. A. E. HICKSON, Royal Engineers, is posted to the Bombay Command on return from leave.

SURGEON-COLONEL CARMICHAEL, P. M. O., Presidency District, has proceeded to Doranda on inspection duty.

LIEUTENANT D. M. GRIFFITH is transferred from the Military Works Department to the Bengal Sappers and Miners.

MAJOR G. T. JONES, Bombay Sappers and Miners, is attached to the Military Works Department, Bombay Command.

VETERINARY-CAPTAIN TAYLOR is under orders to proceed to Poona for duty in the Veterinary School, vice Raymond, sick.

LIEUTENANT W. L. AMESBURY, 6th Bengal Infantry, on appointment to the Commissariat Department, is posted to Burma.

COLONEL STOPFORD, Assistant Adjutant-General, Royal Artillery, Simla, will visit the Artillery Camp at Rajpur for a few days.

ON transfer from the Madras Command, Captain H. V. Biggs, Royal Engineers, is posted to the Murree Division, Military Works.

SECOND-LIEUTENANT MURRAY, Highland Light Infantry, has been appointed extra A.-D.-C. to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

LIEUTENANT F. W. SAUNDERS, Royal Engineers, on return from duty under the Foreign Department, is posted to the Bengal Command.

CAPTAIN ALEXANDER, 7th Bengal Cavalry, has been appointed to the Remount Department, and is directed to join the depot at Ahmednagar.

SURGEON-MAJOR J. E. NICHOLSON, A.M.S., recently nominated by the Horse Guards for duty in India, has been posted to the Bengal Command.

ON transfer from the Bengal Command, Lieutenant G. H. Griffith, Royal Engineers, is posted to the office of the Chief Engineer, Punjab Command.

LIEUT. S. O. BOYD, R. A., proceeding Home on Leave on Private Affairs, is appointed to do duty with Troops leaving for England in Hired Transport "Britannia," sailing on the 14th December.

SURGEON-LIEUTENANT-COLONEL W. B. MILLER, Surgeon-Majors H. W. Hubbard and E. O. Wight, and Surgeon-Lieutenant F. M. Mangan, Medical Staff, have been detailed for duty in India.

THE Medical Board that sat upon Surgeon-Major-General Maunsell at Lucknow was, we understand, a pure formality, being only one to ascertain his fitness in the matter of health for service in the higher post to which he has been appointed on the Mediterranean station.

THE undermentioned officers are granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs: Major J. E. Nixon, 18th Bengal Lancers, for eight months; Captain G. W. Rawlins, 12th Bengal Cavalry, for one year; Lieutenant H. M. Allen, 5th Punjab Cavalry for one year.

THE following appointments are sanctioned:—17th Bengal Cavalry.—Captain E. B. Burton to move up in grade succession; Captain H. Bower to be Squadron Commander, remaining seconded; Captain W. S. Mardall to be Squadron Commander sub *pro. tem.*; Lieutenant A. K. Hudson to be permanent Squadron Officer. 28th Madras Infantry.—Lieutenant V. H. Branson, Middlesex Regiment, to be officiating Wing Officer on probation.

THE undermentioned passed the examination in Persian by the Lower Standard on the 7th October:—Captain H. J. Everett, 1st Battalion Somersetshire, Light Infantry; Lieutenants E. F. Knox, 1st Battalion Norfolk Regiment; S. W. Robinson, Royal Artillery; P. Holland-Pryor, 13th Bengal Lancers; W. J. Windsor, 19th Punjab Infantry; E. B. Peacock, 31st Punjab Infantry (attached); M. R. W. Nightingale, 2nd Battalion 5th Gurkha Rifles.

IT is worthy of note, says the *Literary World*, that although for many years of his life, Southey was embarrassed by the lack of money to carry on his household expenditure, he yet left to his heirs the no inconsiderable sum (for a poet) of £12,000, besides a library which sold well at auction. This posthumous wealth was owing to his insurances. It would be interesting to him if poets of to-day take similar thought for the future of their families.

THE MILITARY REVOLT IN GOA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

GOA, NOV. 30.

THE Expeditionary Force continues to occupy Nanuz. The house of Dada Ranes was surrounded and entered, but he and his family had left the place. Nothing valuable was found in the house, except a quantity of grain. The house has been destroyed, and the cottages of the villagers have been razed to the ground. None of the revolters have been captured, but some villagers have been arrested, and made prisoners for sheltering the rebels. This is rather hard on the poor villagers, who have had no option but to give shelter to the revolters, who were masters of the situation, and no resistance to their demands was possible. The authorities should take care not to sacrifice innocent persons if they are not able to capture the real culprits. The force that was sent to capture the Rev. Alvares, at Verna, not finding him, arrested his two nephews and the Regedor. They were brought to Pangim, and placed before Colonel R. Villar, President of the Military Council, who at once set them free, as they had nothing to do with the absence of the Rev. Alvares or with the accusation that might have been brought against him. The Minister for the Colonies, Mr. Jose Bento Ferreira d'Almeida, has been replaced by Mr. Jacinto Candido da Silva, Assistant to the Attorney-General to the Crown. The Count of Mahem, as President of the Municipal Corporation, is carrying on the duties of the Administrator of Ilhas in the absence of Captain Gomes da Costa, who is second-in-command of the Native Expeditionary Force. The execution of the Press Law is carried to a ridiculous extent. All journals from Bombay are not only stopped in the Post Office, but passengers are searched for any copy they may have. It so happened that a passenger from Bombay had his slippers wrapped up in a leaf of the *Boletim Indiano*. The vigilant officers discovered the dirty leaf, which they confiscated, and took the transgressor, slippers in hand, through the streets to the Secretariat, to be placed before a competent authority. The arrested man explained that it was by chance that a leaf of the Bombay journal covered the slippers. The magistrate detained the precious leaf, and after taking the name and address of the importer, allowed him to go. The Lisbon papers publish the following telegram from the Municipal Corporations of Ilhas, Bardez, and Pernem, addressed to the President of the Ministers' Council:—"We protest against the charge of nativism. The heart of India (Portugueza) was and shall ever be Portuguese." The withdrawal by the British Government of the privilege of refund duty for goods transhipped to Portuguese India has increased the price of spirits 50 per cent., and added Rs. 22 to the cost of each barrel of Lisbon wine.

THE PARSEE MARRIAGE BENEFIT FUND.

As stated in our issue of yesterday's date, a meeting of the Parsee Marriage Benefit Fund Association was held, on Sunday afternoon, at the Albless Baugh, to consider the report made by the select committee appointed at the last public meeting of the Association, held in August last, to recommend means of placing their affairs on a satisfactory footing. The committee accordingly made a report, in which they pointed out several defects in the system of the fund, and some grave irregularities committed by certain gentlemen connected with the Association. When the report was printed that portion which did not reflect credit on the managers of the fund was deleted, and this formed a basis of hot controversy in the vernacular papers, which have been warning the public against investing their monies in such "bubbles." The meeting, which was presided over by Dr. Rustomji N. Khory, was of a most stormy character, and dispersed in disorder without doing any satisfactory business. The special committee's recommendation to wind up the fund is warmly received by many people, while it is looked upon with equal disfavour by a different class of Parsees. Handbills were freely distributed amongst the members by certain persons warning them to discountenance the suggestions of the special committee and to place implicit faith in the members of the permanent working committee. At the outset, the proceedings seemed to be quiet and orderly, and this state of things was maintained until the president concluded his opening speech, although at the time there were pressages of the coming storm. Later on the disorder was general and continuous, and scarcely a single member was able to finish his speech. The efforts to pacify the stormy waters were futile. The first proposal was put forward by Dr. Sukhia, and it was to the effect that the special committee's report, which was circulated amongst the members, be taken as read. Mr. Byramji Forbes, an old Parsee, took exception to the proposal on the ground that it could not be said to be the report of the special committee inasmuch as certain portion was deleted therefrom. This gave rise to a heated debate in the meeting, the chairman suggesting that such an objection could only be urged at the time the report was being actually considered. After a very hot debate, on the motion of Mr. Kohiar, the report was taken as read in the form it was presented. The chairman then made a speech in which he admitted that the fund was not in a satisfactory condition. Their rules and regulations being imperfect, they were brought into a dilemma, in endeavouring to watch the interests of five thousand subscribers. But what is done cannot be undone, and if they now sought to pick holes in any individual or individuals, their wholetime would be lost and they would not be able to come to any satisfactory conclusion. Even if the meeting resolved to wind up the fund, it was legally impossible to do so, so long as there was a single member on their roll. The committee would have to issue calls, but if they were unpaid, the defaulters would cease to be members, and the ultimate result would be that those who remained on the list of members would get the full advantage, and would be entitled to the whole sum of money in their hands. Mr. Nanabhoy Ranina then addressed the assembly. He said that the chairman was wrong in fixing the blame upon the members when in reality the whole blame was attributable to the members of the committee. Mr. Sahier then moved the adoption of the report, and a special vote of thanks to the members of the special committee. Several members then rose to speak, but were not listened to, and were compelled to resume their seats. Mr. Pavri, the fund solicitor, then rose to explain the situation from a legal point of view. He said that if they wished to discontinue the fund, they should first stop paying their calls. Mr. Gilder here interrupted, and said that Mr. Inverarity's opinion was that the majority of the members of the fund could wind it up. That opinion was withheld from them. Mr. Pavri replied that Mr. Macpherson had given a contrary opinion. Besides, legal advice was that on the day they took the fund into liquidation, the married members could sue the other members for the recovery of their money. Mr. Ranina complained that the secretary had kept them in utter ignorance of the fact that they had obtained Mr. Inverarity's opinion, and, therefore, they consulted Mr. Inverarity a second time. Mr. Cowasji Forbes excitedly asked why it was that the account books were not shown to them and how it was that the calls for paying certain members were issued in preference to those who had married sometime previous to those for whose benefit the calls had been issued. Mr. Mansukh then proposed a vote of confidence in the working committee, and although this proposal was declared to be carried, it excited much wrath, the disorder at this point reaching its highest pitch. Several members rushed towards the chairman, and mounted on the reporters' table and shouted at the top of their voices asking the chairman to come down. The chairman stopped this extraordinary confusion by postponing the meeting for a fortnight.

As a result of the meeting of the Irish National Federation in Dublin, Mr. T. M. Healy, M.P., Mr. A. O'Connor, M.P., Dr. Fox, M.P., and Messrs. W. M. Murphy and J. Mooney were expelled from the executive of the Federation, and Messrs. Murphy and Mooney were removed from their positions as treasurers. A meeting of the Anti-Parnellite section of the Irish Parliamentary Party, specially convened by Mr. Justin M'Carthy, M.P., was held, the Press being excluded. A resolution expelling Mr. T. M. Healy and Mr. A. O'Connor from the committee of the party was agreed to by 33 votes to 24.

FREE-STUDENTSHIPS AND SCHOLARSHIPS.

REPLYING to the memorandum by the Honourable Mr. C. H. Setalvad regarding free studentships and scholarships in schools maintained or aided by Municipalities the following resolution was published yesterday:—

Educational Department, No. 2305.

Bombay Castle, 28th November 1895.

Memorandum from the Honourable Mr. C. H. Setalvad, dated 13th February 1895, on free-studentships in schools maintained or aided by Municipalities and other educational matters, in which he suggests, with reference to Government Resolutions Nos. 2534 and 2537, dated 6th December, 1884, that Government will be pleased—

(a) to leave alone schools aided by Municipalities as is the case with schools aided from provincial fund;

(b) to leave the Municipalities free to fix their own percentage limits of free-studentships or even to make it free to all students or to all really poor of all classes and creeds, without having to prove to the Inspector the necessity of doing so in each case or at least to restore the rule on this subject as it existed in the Vernacular Masters' Code of 1884, the boards being of course required to keep the departments informed of the measures they adopt from time to time in order to enable it to exercise its controlling and supervising powers;

(c) to remove the distinction between advanced and backward classes with respect to the distribution of free-studentships, and the provision that requires a particular number of free-studentships to be absolutely reserved even if no applicants come forward, if not for all Municipalities at least for those that may propose to admit all poor children free without percentage limits and without distinctions of caste and creed;

(d) to raise the rate of Government grant from one-third to one-half of the total expenditure of schools, so as to enable at least the poorer Municipalities and even the local boards to improve their schools and to make primary education cheap and even free if possible.

Report from the Director of Public Instruction, No. 3417, dated 31st Agust 1895,

Resolution.—Mr. Setalvad should be informed that the subject has been carefully considered, and that Government as at present advised do not contemplate a change of policy.

CANARESE AT THE MATRICULATION EXAMINATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As I am writing on a subject which seriously affects the interests of the whole class of Karnataka candidates, I hope you will make room for this letter in your esteemed daily. The Canarese piece set in the English paper, and the Canarese language paper, at the recent Matric Examination, form the subject of my present comments. The unusual and misleading Sanskrit words like "Kshipra," "Prapancha" etc., the archaic way of putting together words, the deviation from grammar to be met with in a few places, and, above all, the unhappy misprints have all combined to confound and stupify the candidate, who is entirely unable to understand the purport of the passage, not to speak of translating it into a foreign language. The second and the third sentences have been peculiarly unintelligible. The word "Kshipra" is purely Sanskrit, and is quite beyond the pale of either ancient or modern Canarese. The word "Prapancha," which ordinarily means "the snare of worldly life," has been used to mean "territory." "Rayabhaga" has been so sadly miswritten for, perhaps, "Rayabhari," and has consequently been quite meaningless. In several places, the Canarese passage has words and phrases whose meanings are totally different from the corresponding ones in the Marathi passage, printed just above the Canarese. These facts clearly show that the Canarese rendering of the English passage selected has been very poor, that not only the spirit but also the letter of the English original has been much distorted, and that the result has consequently been very painful to the suffering party.

In addition to the details above noted, the following general points may be noticed:—(1) With all the misprints, the grammatical inaccuracies, and the words and expressions foreign to the ear of the Bombay Karnataka candidate, contained in the passage, if the candidate were to make the best attempts to search out the general sense of the passage, and the connection of its different parts, he would arrive at a sense, if at any, quite distinct from that of the English original of which it appears to be a translation, or even from that of the Marathi rendering of the same. The passage, as a whole, is such that it is difficult, if not impossible, to arrive at a connected view of the thoughts expressed by its different parts. This practical difficulty in the way of the Bombay Kanada student must certainly have caused great confusion in his mind, and left him to despair of securing a pass in as much as it is the translation piece which makes the first impression and is the mainstay of the greater part of the candidates. (2) So much difficulty having been caused by the Canarese piece itself, its English rendering by the candidate, whose knowledge of English is avowedly of a low type, is likely to be most repulsive to the English examiner, who, again, necessarily compares this inferior rendering of the already bad translation with the appropriately worded original English passage, which serves as his guide in assigning marks.

As to the question paper in Canarese, the second subject of my criticism. The paper contains questions on grammar of 5 marks only out of 100, the remaining 95 being all assigned to questions in composition. A general Canarese paper of the nature prescribed by the University in its regulations regarding the Matriculation examination may well be expected to contain questions worth 40 marks, if not more, on grammar. The paper under consideration not only introduces a radical change in the usual nature of the Canarese paper, but also tends to produce a very baneful effect on the mind of the candidate by leading him to believe that a knowledge of grammar may well be dispensed with, as facility of composition would alone secure him a sufficient number of marks. Perhaps no "general" paper (as opposed to one in prescribed books) in any language at any University Examination has till now had this least percentage of marks allotted to grammar questions. The Canarese paper actually contains "two paraphrase" questions, "two translation" (from and into English) questions, one question on "essay-writing," one question on "letter-writing," one requiring English equivalents for Canarese proverbs, and one requiring the "rendering of old into modern Canarese," while, the University plainly states in its Regulation No. 6, printed at page 40 of the Bombay University Calendar for 1893-94. "In the second language there will be one paper containing 'prose' passages for 'translation from and into' English, and questions in 'grammar.'" The quotations are mine. Instead of commencing on the component parts of the question paper, lest this letter should be too lengthy, I only leave it to your valued readers to judge how far the question paper confines itself to the standard fixed by the University in its regulation just referred to. The rendering of old into modern Canarese is quite beyond what is expected of the candidate, and should on no account have been asked. Ancient Canarese is much different from the modern, and has a separate grammar, too, of its own. The letter and essay were not both necessary, and the "poetical" passages for paraphrase were too many. There were also several misprints, to boot.

The construction and wording of the Canarese passage in the English paper bear full testimony to the facts that the examiners does not belong to the Bombay Karnataka and that there will ever be a great disadvantage to candidates by the University authorities confounding, to appoint an examiner belonging to a country, which, though Karnatak proper, is yet foreign, for all practical purposes, to Bombay Kannada boys. The evil now complained of has been more or less, in existence for the past three years. But as this year, it has manifested itself so prominently, one cannot pass over it, and brook its injurious effects with patience. The examiner is bound to see that the Vernacular passage is in the language as it is spoken and written in the part of the country to which the bulk of the candidates belong. It is also incumbent on the University authorities to consider these well-founded grievances and remedy the evil in future by making the necessary considerations at the time of appointing examiners, and by finding out for an examiner, a gentleman who has made Canarese a special study, and who belongs to the Bombay Karnatic, a native as a competent gentleman of this description is available. And I positively assure your readers that such gentlemen are available here, and it is hence unnecessary to import examiners from outside the Presidency.

In conclusion, I only hope that the University authorities will now duly consider these facts, and show such leniency to the candidates of this year as they may deem necessary and practicable, and that they will take precautionary measures to see that the evil now under complaint does not repeat itself, in future, at either the Matriculation or the School Final Examination.

Nov. 26. A KANNADIGA.

A WRITER in *Onze Courant* has been tabulating statistics about South African millionaires. He estimates that Messrs. Rhodes, Alfred Beit, J. B. Robinson, F. A. English, Piet Marais, and B. I. Barnato are worth—or rather own—£39,000,000 amongst them. Mr. Beit is credited with being the richest with £12,000,000, and Mr. Barnato comes next with £10,000,000. The others are set forth as follows:—Mr. Robinson, £7,000,000; Mr. Rhodes, £5,000,000; Mr. English, £3,000,000; and Mr. Marais, £2,000,000. Perhaps implicit reliance had better not be placed on these figures

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

THE VACANT MUNICIPAL AUDITORSHIP.

A MEETING of urgency of the Municipal Corporation was held, yesterday, to consider the reports of the committee of that body appointed to enquire into and report, in conjunction with the Commissioner, on the qualifications of all applicants for the post of auditor, and to select from amongst them for recommendation for appointment those whom they considered the most eligible. Mr. G. W. Roughton presided, and there were also present:—Messrs. Ardasir Framji Unwalla, Badrudin bin Abdula Kur, Commander M. Bean, Messrs. Bhagwandas Narrotumdas, Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatawadekar, Dr. Thomas Blaney, Messrs. Bomanjee Pestonjee Master, George Cotton, Cowasjee Hormusjee, T. W. Cuffe, Darashah Batanji Chichgar, Dr. Dominick A. D'Monte, Rao Bahadur Dhakji Kashinathji, Mr. Dinsha Edulji Wacha, Rao Saheb Elappa Balaram, Messrs. Fardunji Nasarwanji Bisni, Fazalbhai Jumabhai Lalji, the Hon'ble Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, Messrs. W. R. Hamilton, Charlestone Hewett, W. C. Hughes, Hurkisondas Nurrotumdas, Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Ismail Jan Mahomed, Jamsedji Kharsedji Kama, Jaya Karadi Lingu, Jijibhoy Framji Petit, Kaikhosru Nasarwanji Bahadurji, Kaikhosro Nowroji Kabraji, Kaliandas Keshavdas, Kavasji Edalji Dadachanji, Kharsedji Nasarwanji Wadia, Rai Bahadur Luchmon Singh, G. Lund, Major A. B. Mein, Messrs. Mirza Hussein Khan, Mulji Bhovanidas Barbhaya, Professor O. V. Muller, Messrs. Nanabhai Navroji Katrak, Nowroji Jehangir Gamadia, the Hon'ble Mr. Nowrosjee Nusserwanjee Wadia, Mr. Pestonji Nasarwanji Wadia, the Hon'ble Mr. Pherozeshah M. Mehta, Mr. Rahimtulla Khairaz, the Hon'ble Mr. Rahimtulla Mahomed Sayani, Mr. S. Rebsch, Major B. Scott, Messrs. Sorabji Kharsetji Dhondi, Sundernath D. Khote, Tribhowandas Munguldas Nathoobhoy, Edward F. Underwood, Mr. Vandrawundas Purshotumdas, Dr. Accacio Gabriel Viegas, Messrs. R. H. Vincent, and Vithalrao Krishnaji Vandekar.

The following report of the committee had been circulated amongst the Councillors:—

The Committee of the Corporation appointed on the 21st instant, having, in conjunction with the acting Municipal Commissioner, gone carefully through the thirty-two applications received for the appointment of auditor, are unanimously of opinion that the following gentlemen are the most eligible for selection, and a majority of the committee recommend the appointment of Mr. Adam Smith:—

1 Mr A. Smith
2 Mr Dinanath Harichandra
3 Mr J Burn

Bhalchandra Krishna
A. B. Mein
Fazulbhoy Visram
R. M. Sayani
Badrudin Abdulla Kur
Accacio G. Viegas
Dinsha Edulji Wacha

* The Hon'ble Mr. Javerilal U. Yajnik is temporarily absent from Bombay.

The secretary read to the meeting a letter from Mr. Jamsetjee C. Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy withdrawing his candidature for the post.

Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna, the chairman of the Standing Committee, moved that the report be adopted and that Mr. Adam Smith be appointed an auditor for the remaining term of office on a remuneration calculated at the rate of five thousand rupees

(Laughter.) They had every confidence in the judgment of the Committee, and the Corporation would be in a measure stultifying their action, if they now proceeded to elect any other gentlemen than those whose names had been recommended by the Committee. He, for one, would certainly support the name of one who was by a majority of the Committee recommended for the post. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Bomanjee P. Master recommended Mr. Kharegat's appointment, observing that he had laid bare many swindles perpetrated by public bodies and private individuals. European members of the Corporation might not know Mr. Kharegat, whose name was a household word amongst natives. (Laughter, and Hear, hear.)

Mr. Hamilton said: The Municipality was fast becoming an asylum for the halt, the maimed, and the blind. There were already a number of persons on the staff who were far past the age at which men are retired from the Government service as unfit for further employment, and if the recommendation of the Committee were accepted, they would add another to the number of decrepit people, who were maintained at Municipal expense. Mr. Smith had forty years' service under Government, and had been retired on pension, and assuming his age to have been twenty when he joined, he was now sixty years, or, perhaps, even seventy years old. Would the Municipality be right in appointing an effete person of sixty or seventy to the arduous duty of an auditor? When the question was first discussed, he had pointed out that it was highly improper to refer such a question to a Committee, for the Committee would only receive three or four persons whom the Corporation would not be bound to accept. This had actually happened. Three persons had been recommended, and the number of the Committee were so divided, that while one member proposed Mr. Smith, another proposed Mr. Burn. The name of Mr. Kharegat had now been put forward. He was well-known, and had done good service, and several members seemed inclined to support him. There was no reason why they should not, for the Committee had been told from the first that their choice could not be binding upon anybody, and it was no reflection upon the Committee to bring forward any other person for the appointment. Each member would be guided in his vote by his personal knowledge of the applicants, and Mr. Hamilton would vote for those whom he knew and could trust, and in a matter of this kind he could not rely on the selection of the Committee. They did not know the person whom they had selected, and he must rely upon his own judgment, and would not be guided by the Committee. He would prefer a local man, either Mr. Kharegat or Mr. Burn.

Mr. Vincent said that he had known Mr. Smith for the last twenty-five years, and he was at present only fifty-five years of age. If Mr. Hamilton were to object to Mr. Smith on account of his age, he (Mr. Vincent) might say that, though he was himself fifty-five years of age, he was neither decrepit, nor lame, nor in any way incapacitated to discharge the duties appertaining his office. (Laughter and applause.)

Mr. Mehta: Not for ten years more. (Renewed laughter.)

Mr. Vincent continued he could walk, ride, and also jump. (Laughter.) Mr. Smith was only about seven months older than him. As he had earned his pension he had retired. They were bound to carry out the recommendations of the Committee.

Major Mein remarked that Mr. Hamilton's speech was full of inaccuracies. So far from Mr. Smith being got rid of by Government, his superiors had asked him to remain in service. As the Paymaster of Calcutta read in the newspapers that his (Major Mein's) name was on the Committee, he wrote to him to say that he had a very high opinion of Mr. Smith, who was eminently suited for the appointment of an auditor. (Applause.) As regarded the application of Mr. Kharegat he might say that he had not the pleasure of knowing him or hearing his name before it was mentioned in the Committee.

The Hon. Mr. Mehta approved of the action of the Committee, in whom he had every confidence, and considered it his bounden duty to support the appointment of one who had been so strongly recommended by them. (Applause.) Referring to Mr. Hamilton's argument he said that he would prefer Mr. Vincent at the age of sixty-five to any other member of the Corporation of the age of thirty or forty because not only would Mr. Vincent be physically fit to do his duty, but he would also be in possession of all his mental faculties unimpaired at that advanced age. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Smith was said to be in robust health and vigour, and ought to be appointed to the vacancy as recommended by the Committee.

The President then under the rules placed the last amendment proposing the name of Mr. Kharegat as against the original proposition appointing Mr. Smith for the vacancy to the vote, with the result that eleven voted in favour and thirty-six against it, and the amendment was accordingly lost. The amendment proposing the appointment of Mr. Dinanath was then submitted to the vote, and on a division thirteen members voted for and twenty-eight against it, and this amendment was also therefore lost.

The amendment for the appointment of Mr. Burn met with a similar fate, seven members having voted for and thirty-six against it. The original motion proposing Mr. Smith for the vacancy was then put to the vote and carried without a single dissentient amidst loud applause.

The ordinary monthly meeting of the Corporation was then held.

CHEMICAL AND BACTERIOLOGICAL ANALYSES OF WATER.

The Corporation considered the resolution of the Standing Committee, dated 6th November, with reference to the Corporation's Resolution, of 22nd August, recommending "That so long as chemical and bacteriological analyses of water are considered by the Commissioner to be absolutely necessary for conducting the experiments as to the quality of water, the work be entrusted to the Chemical Analyser to Government, at a cost not exceeding Rs. 300 per mensem, to be met from surplus cash balance."

Dr. Bhalchandra proposed that necessary sanction should be given.

Dr. Blaney proposed as an amendment that the sanction be deferred until the consideration of the next budget.

The amendment being duly seconded, was carried.

THE NEW ROAD AT WARI BUNDER.

The Corporation next considered letter to the Secretary, dated 31st October, 1895, from the acting Commissioner, requesting sanction to the purchase of property required for site of the new road from Wari Bunder Road to Gunpowder Road, admeasuring 123 square yards or thereabout, for a sum of Rs. 2,000 *plus* Government dues, expenses of investigating the title and drawing up and stamping and registering the conveyance.

On the motion of Dr. Cowasji Hormusji, the necessary sanction was given.

SALE OF DISUSED CHOWKY AT MAHALUXMI.

The Corporation considered letter to the Secretary, dated 7th November, from the acting Commissioner, reporting the sale of disused chowky at Mahaluxmi to the Western India Turf Club for Rs. 100.

Mr. Bomanji Master asked whether the chowky was used for the imprisonment of members of the Corporation who made long speeches. (Laughter.)

Mr. Mehta: No; it is for imprisoning those who perpetrate jokes. (Laughter.)

Mr. Master: I don't think that. No one has yet been imprisoned for that. (Laughter.)

It was then resolved to record the letter.

AN UNUSED WELL.

The Corporation next considered resolution of the Standing Committee, recommending sanction to the handing over to Government, to the Military Department, of the unused Municipal well, adjacent to the foundations for new barracks at Colaba, on condition that Government fill up the well and utilise its site.

It was resolved to give up the well as recommended

HEAVY LEGAL CHARGES.

The Corporation considered resolution of the Standing Committee, dated 6th November, forwarding to the Corporation memorandum to the Secretary, dated 9th September last, from the Acting Commissioner, forwarding letter from the Municipal Solicitors, stating that judgment had been given by the Appeal Court in the case of Cooverji Hirji *versus* the Municipality to the effect that brokerage at the rate of one per cent. instead of two per cent. is to be allowed, thus disallowing one-half of the sum of Rs. 18,412-4-2. Further letter to the Secretary, dated 29th ultimo, from the acting Commissioner, reporting that the total costs the Municipality had incurred in connection with this suit amount to Rs. 17,529-6-6, as detailed in the statement submitted, and that the resolution be recorded.

The Hon. Mr. Mehta considered that the result of the suit was satisfactory, but that the cost incurred was too heavy. He moved, and Dr. Bhalchandra accepted it, as a rider that the Commissioner be requested to furnish the details of the bill at their next meeting.

The resolution was carried.

WATER MAIN ALONG THE BALLARD PIER.

The Corporation recorded resolution of the Standing Committee, dated 29th November, forwarding to the Corporation letter from the acting Commissioner, reporting that the work of laying 6in. a water main along the Ballard Road Pier has been carried out by the Port Trustees at their expense, the necessary pipes required for the work having been issued by the Municipality at the sanctioned selling rates.

The Corporation then adjourned.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE appeal in the Simla Horse Case came before the Divisional Judge of Umballa on Thursday. It was dismissed with costs on preliminary objections raised by Mr. Henderson, the Judge holding that the appeal was not authorised by Colonel Roebuck, and that the latter's action in advertising the horse for sale after the decree given at Simla disabled him from appealing.

CAPTAIN EHLERS, whose death from drowning is reported from New Guinea, was one of the most enterprising of German travellers, having first come to notice in connection with exploration in East Africa. He furnished valuable information regarding Kilimanjaro and examined a good deal of the country which was the scene of Major von Wissmann's expeditions. Coming to India he accompanied General Collett on the march from Kohima to Manipur, crossed into Burmia and journeyed through the Shan States to the Mekong, where his arrival created much surprise at the French outposts. He again visited India last year with the intention of exploring the districts beyond the North-East frontier of Assam and reaching the sources of the Irrawaddy, but he was unable to carry out this plan. His adventurous disposition led him to the Farther East, and the unexplored interior of New Guinea doubtless fascinated him, as it has done so many travellers before. Captain Ehlers' death will be regretted by the many friends he had made in India and Burma.

FINAL orders regarding the site of the new cantonment in the Tochi Valley and the accommodation to be provided for troops, will not be passed until a full report regarding the water-supply of the various positions open has been made.

AN effort is to be made to bring the southern parts of Khelat under proper control. The Khan will proceed in person to Jhalawan, Kolwar, Panjgur and Mekran, accompanied by Mr. Le Mesurier, who leaves Quetta shortly to take up the duties of Political Agent in Khelat.

THERE is now a fair run of regimental promotion in the Native Army stationed in the Punjab and Bengal Commands, though officers in some cav[illegible] regiments are seriously blocked. Within the [illegible] two months one colonel of cavalry and four [illegible] infantry will vacate, while in 1896 the num[illegible] will be two and seven respectively. In Madras, where commandants are mainly majors and captains no vacancy will occur until January 1897. Bombay is more fortunate, as out of seven commandants of cavalry three will complete their tenure next year, and the command of five out of twenty-six infantry battalions will fall vacant.

THE Calcutta Docks have been the object of many attacks in the past and these are likely to be repeated, though on different lines, if the management is not improved. Thus the steamship Rewa which arrived at Calcutta on the 8th instant, was docked soon afterwards, and cleared out again into the river on the 19th after discharging her cargo. On the 26th, however, one firm to whom goods had been consigned had failed to get delivery of eighteen packages though representations had been made on the subject and protests lodged against the delay. The Port Commissioners can scarcely expect the docks to become popular with the commercial community if cargo is kept such an unconscionably long time after it has been landed.

THERE is a case now pending on the High Court Original Side Board, Calcutta in which the question at issue turns on the original of a *caveat*, which affidavit annexed, which was deposited into the office of the High Court so far back as October 1883. Application was made a week ago for the inspection of these documents, but, in spite of every search having been made, they are not yet forthcoming. In case the papers have disappeared altogether, the High Court may be held civilly responsible for any damages which may accrue from their loss, and very nice points of law are said to be involved in the matter.

THE question was raised the other day in the Punjab whether a school attended wholly by Native Christians who were not all residents of the school district, could claim a grant-in-aid from the District Board. The head of the Education Department decided that the grant in question could rightly be claimed from the District Board, even if that body should decide to ask the other bodies from within whose jurisdiction some of the scholars have come, and back to which they will go, to share the responsibility.

A FEW months ago the Sanitary Commissioner for Madras went on a visit of inspection to the festival at Tiruvannamalai, and in his Report to Government said that he was much impressed with the inadequacy of arrangements made by the South Indian Railway authorities to meet the sanitary requirements of the pilgrims to the Tiruvannamalai feast, the trains being very much overcrowded. If this were the case on the journey there, it seemed to Dr. King probable that during the return of the pilgrims the sanitary conditions might well be worse. Dr. King is of opinion that there should be some hard-and-fast rules as to the dealing with cholera patients in pilgrim trains, and that such an important matter should not be left to chance conduct. The Sanitary Commissioner proposes that By-laws should be made, under Section 71 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890, which would ensure that pilgrims suffering from cholera should not be dropped by the Railway authorities where they chose, but only at spots appointed before the occurrence of a festival in consultation with the authorities of Districts through which pilgrim trains passed. The Madras Government has passed an Order that "In view of the profit directly derived by the railway from this traffic, it appears to his Excellency the Governor in Council that except in cases of wealthy municipalities, it should devolve on the Railway Company to provide both the latrine accommodation above referred to as well as temporary cholera camps for the treatment of patients on removal from the train at places where no regular hospitals exist."

NEWS has reached Singapore of a dreadful occurrence at Medan, Deli, in the course of which one European was stabbed to death, and another was badly wounded. Mr. E. Kat, book-keeper of the Deli Mastschappji, and Mr. A. J. Rose, manager of the Hervetia Estate, Medan, Deli, were walking on the Espladade at Medan about half-past six o'clock in the evening, close to the Club, to which they were going, when a native rushed out from the side of the road, and furiously attacked the two gentlemen. Mr. Kat was stabbed in the back with fatal effect, the knife, or whatever weapon was used, penetrating the thorax just below the heart, the unfortunate gentleman dying within ten minutes of the attack. The assailant then appears to have turned on Mr. Rose and attempted to stab him. Mr. Rose, who had apparently turned to help his friend, was only cut badly on the shoulder. The murderer has not yet been caught. No motive can be at present ascribed for the perpetration of such an outrage. It is conjectured that some native, animated by a feeling of revenge against some European, attacked Mr. Kat and Mr. Rose by mistake. The former had nothing to do with natives, and it is difficult to imagine that the attack was intended for him. The occurrence threw quite a gloom over the place, and is made doubly unfortunate, by the fact that Mr. Kat had not long been married.

THE Berlin courts have just decided an interesting question relating to the status of dogs. A cabman having demanded 25 pfennings from one of his "fares," who was accompanied by his dog, on the ground that that was the customary charge for a package, the indignant "fare" naturally resented such an insult to his companion, paid under protest, and brought an action against the driver in the law courts. The first court took the cabby's view of the canine species, but the plaintiff carried the case to a higher tribunal. Again the decision went against him, and again he appealed. At length, in the Court of Third Instance, he has found both wisdom and justice. "An animal which moves of itself," observes the Court judiciously in its judgment, "is not a package." The dog has therefore been honourably rehabilitated, and the driver has had to pay a fine of one mark for exceeding his rights.

CONSIDERABLE inconvenience writes a contemporary has of late years been experienced in convening properly constituted boards for the examination of military officers by the Higher Standard in Hindustani, on account of the small number of officers who have passed the High Proficiency test, and are therefore qualified to sit as presidents of such boards. Inquiries on the point were recently instituted under the orders of the Commander-in-Chief, and from the replies received it appears that the principal reasons for the falling-off in the numbers passing—in 1893 and 1894 no officer passed the High Proficiency test either in Hindi or Urdu—and for the discontinuance of the study of Hindustani after the Higher Standard has been passed, are, first, the increased amount of regimental work which young officers have now to perform, and the classes of instruction they have to attened; and, secondly, the objection felt by officers to be ordered away to distant stations to conduct examinations. This entails actual loss on the officers so ordered, the sanctioned fee of Rs. 32 being quite inadequate to meet their bare expenses. In submitting the above explanation, the Adjutant-General in India suggested the following measures as being likely to promote a desire among officers to pass the High Proficiency test; An extension of the limit of service beyond which candidates are ineligible to receive the reward, from ten to fifteen or twenty years; an increase of the High Proficiency reward; increased allowances for the conduct of the Higher Standard examinations, with detention allowance when ordered to another station. After a careful consideration of the subject in all its bearings, the Government have come to the following decision: That the reward for passing the High Proficiency test, admissible to officers of less than ten years' service, shall be increased from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,500; that officers presiding at Higher Standard examinations shall receive a fee of Rs. 100 for each examination, and that when the examination is held at a station other than that at which an officer is residing, they shall also receive detention allowance of Rs. 5 per diem, in addition to free passages by rail; that the limit of service within which military officers are eligible to receive a reward for passing the High Proficiency test shall be extended from ten to twenty years, but that officers of over ten years' service shall not be eligible for the increased reward now sanctioned: those who do not pass till after they have completed ten years service will be entitled only to the present reward of Rs. 1,000. This order is to have effect from April 1st, 1896.

UNDER a new system a large number of Royal Artillery subalterns, who have applied for transfer from Garrison to Field Artillery, have been attached during the winter months to 4-gun field batteries. This may be regarded perhaps as an admission that the system of 4-gun batteries with two subalterns only breaks down under the simple strain of—the leave season. No promise is made to the attached officers that on passing a satisfactory probation they will be retained in the mounted branch, but such a result would seem probable, and at all events equitable, as otherwise officers are unsettled and companies of Garrison Artillery depleted without due cause. Second-lieutenants not permanently posted, are in some cases ordered to replace the subalterns thus detached from garrison companies. The reorganisations of the Royal Artillery have been so frequent of late years that the announcement that another is forthcoming creates no surprise. The latest scheme has not as yet been made public, but will probably involve a sub-division of the huge regiment into thirteen smaller ones: one of Horse Artillery and six each of Field and Garrison. The design aims, we understand, at acceleration of promotion as well as a possible increase of efficiency.

THERE is a good story going the rounds of Bishop Wilmer, a well-known United States divine. One of his friends lost a dearly beloved wife, and, in his sorrow, caused these words to be inscribed on her tombstone: "The light of mine eyes has gone out." The bereaved married within a year. Shortly afterwards the Bishop was walking through the graveyard with another gentleman. When they arrived at the tomb, the latter asked the Bishop what he would say of the present state of affairs, in view of the words on the tombstone. "I think," said the Bishop, "the words 'But I have struck another match' should be added."

THE Kaffir's contempt for clothing is the occasion for a nuisance against which the inhabitants of the eastern portion of Cape Colony used often to complain. Now, it seems the people of Buluwayo are suffering from a similar grievance. A few inches of leather flappings girt about his loins satisfy his idea of every-day dress. The Matabele *Times* holds that this attire is altogether insufficient, and suggests that the Sanitary Board should take up the subject and prohibit Kaffirs from coming into the town unless they are properly clothed. So does "civilisation" slowly make way.

THE *Times'* Constantinople correspondent gathers from the reticence in diplomatic circles there that the situation is not likely to remain stationary for long. Disgust and indignation are freely expressed at the massacres in Anatolia, and the Porte's orders to the provincial authorities have not yet had much effect.

THERE have been further riots at Sivas, which are attributed officially to acts of violence on the part of Armenian revolutionaries. The latter are said to have stored up bombs at Arabkir for the purpose of blowing up public buildings. Troops are being mobilised to restore order in Anatolia.

WHILE hunting with the North Stafford Hounds, which met at Norton, on November 11, Captain Wood, 20th Cameronians, lately from India, fell with his horse—which had "bolted"—and was badly kicked about the face and head.

THE marriage of Miss Beatrice Davey, daughter of Lord Justice Davey, to Brigadier-General W. E. Gatacre, D.S.O., was solemnized on November 10, at St. Margaret's, Pernhurst, Sussex. General and Mrs. Gatacre will leave England for India in January.

THE Anjuman-i-Islam, London, a body representing the Queen's Mahomedan subjects in India and elsewhere, held a meeting, on November 8, and unanimously passed the following resolution:—That the Anjuman-i-Islam, London, which has for several months past urged upon the British public and her Majesty's Government the importance of taking into consideration the religious feelings and sentiments of the Moslems of India, in their dealings with Turkey, has learned with considerable satisfaction that the Marquis of Salisbury, in his speech at the Guildhall, has called attention to the loyalty of her Majesty's Moslem subjects, numbering over 50,000,000, and the necessity of respecting their feelings; and takes this opportunity of tendering its heartfelt thanks to the noble Marquis and strongly hopes that in any future development of the Turkish question, the British Government, following the traditional policy of England, will maintain the integrity and independence of the dominions of his Imperial Majesty the Sultan, the Commander of the Faithful and the Guardian of the Kaaba.

THE King of Portugal seems to have had a good time at Balmoral. After his arrival there a truly Highland demonstration took place. A bonfire was lighted on the top of Craig-Gowan, a hill which rises to the south of the Royal residence, and the surrounding country, in the dense darkness that prevailed, was weirdly illuminated. For some time the fire blazed brilliantly, and the Highlanders afterwards formed a torchlight procession to the Castle, where with the Queen, the King of Portugal and other members of the Royal household as onlookers, they danced to the stiring music of the bagpipes several Scotch reels as only ardent Highlanders can do. The scene, as may be supposed, was novel and picturesque, and pleased the King mightily. It is from Craig-Gowan, the hill upon which the fire was lighted, that Prince Albert's cairn of pyramidal form is from many points a commanding feature in the landscape. Besides the cairn and tablet to the memory of "Albert the great and good," there is a bronze statue of the Prince by Theed, an obelisk reared in his memory by the Royal tenantry, a bronze statue of the Queen erected by the Royal tenantry and the servants of the house hold. Important events in the Royal life at Balmoral have often been signalised by a bonfire on Craig-Gowan.

FRONTIER AFFAIRS.

ATTENTION has been so much concentrated on Chitral and the new line of communication with the Hindu Kush region, that but little interest has been shown in frontier affairs further south; and yet the current year has witnessed the most important change in the borderland south of Kuram since the Zhob Valley was occupied. Under the terms of the Durand Treaty with the Amir the boundary of British India between the Kuram Valley and Zhob was so drawn as to include within its limits the Tochi Valley, Waziristan and the Wano district. When the Treaty was made it was not intended to do more than formally demarcate this new frontier, at the same time that other sections were being marked out with boundary pillars. In this way the spheres of British and Afghan influence would have been made plain to the tribesmen generally and to the Waziris in particular, who, in the past, had given so much trouble by alternately sending their "jirgahs" to our Political Officers and despatching petty missions to Kabul. If the demarcation had been carried out peacefully, the only result as regards a forward move would probably have been the establishment of a small post for tribal levies on the Wano plain, to check raids by the Mahsuds. The Waziris as a whole and the Syuds of the Tochi would have been "controlled" politically, due warning being given to them that lawlessness would not be tolerated. The sudden and fierce attack upon Wano camp changed the line of policy that had been decided upon. The Mahsuds had even then a long list of offences scored up against them and they had to be brought to their bearings. But even at that juncture the Government of India were loth to employ force and the tribesmen were given a last chance of making their submission.

This they refused to accept, mainly owing to the fanaticism of a few of their leaders, and their country was swept from end to end by the force under Sir William Lockhart. The expedition was a complete success though carried out in the depths of winter; the Mahsuds suffered severely in the loss of their flocks and herds, and eventually they were only too anxious to make terms. Their attitude had, however, been so hostile that it was considered necessary to leave regular troops at Wano, and sanction was accorded to the building of a cantonment there for the accommodation of some 2,000 men. The funds required for this new post were provided, and the Waziri problem seemed to have been disposed of satisfactorily.

Fortunately, before any great expenditure had taken place, events had marched so rapidly elsewhere that the new cantonment as originally designed seemed unnecessary. From the first some doubts had been entertained as to the strategical importance of the Wano position, and the Gomul route was quite discredited during the operations in Waziristan. The more our officers became acquainted with it the less promising it seemed as a road for a large army moving westwards from the Derajat with Multan as its base. Further to the north lay the Tochi Valley, easy of access from Bannu and noted for its fertility. Had timid counsels prevailed, this new route which our native surveyors had for years vainly endeavoured to explore, would have remained closed; but with a seasoned field force on the spot the Government wisely decided to reap the full advantages of their treaty with the Amir. A column was pushed into the Tochi, demarcation was actively carried on, and the valley was thoroughly examined. It then became apparent that if any cantonment were to be created in advance of our old frontier the proper site for it was beyond Bannu and not on the bleak Wano plain. Fuel, fodder and water could be had in abundance in the Tochi; the route offered no difficulties to the road or even railway-engineer, and a good position could be taken up for dominating the greater part of Waziristan. The troops were ordered into summer quarters as a preliminary measure, and in the autumn it was decided that a permanent garrison should be maintained in the valley. The expenditure sanctioned on works at Wano was cut down by two-thirds and the balance was made available for the Tochi cantonments. The military arrangements finally ordered were that Wano post should be held by a squadron of cavalry, four mountain guns and a regiment of infantry. This is a garrison of observation upon the Mahsud Waziris and if the conduct of the latter continues to be satisfactory some reduction in strength will be possible in the spring. In the Tochi are now stationed two squadrons of cavalry, a detachment of sappers, a mountain battery and three regiments of infantry. It is not, we believe, intended to provide quarters for the whole of these troops, as one squadron of cavalry and a regiment of infantry may be moved back next year, while one battalion will be needed for the posts along the line of communication with Bannu. The net result then of the local demarcation operations is that the Waziris have been reduced to order; the disadvantages of the Gomul route have been learned in good time; and the Tochi Valley has passed into our hands to be administered in a manner similar to that which obtains in Kuram. With the redistribution of the Frontier Force, which cannot now be long delayed, the strategical position on this section of the frontier will be immensely improved, and the peace of the border land should be assured between the Kuram and Gomul Passes. We may at the same time expect a great increase of the valuable kafila traffic already existing, as the Powindahs are most enterprising traders.—*Pioneer*

THE SIMLA HORSE CASE.

THE appeal in the Simla Horse Case was dismissed with costs on Thursday by Colonel Wood, the Divisional Judge of Umballa. Mr. Allan Daly and Diwan Ram Pershad, advocates, appeared for the appellant; Mr. Henderson conducted his case in person.

Mr. Henderson took three preliminary objections to the appeal, "viz." (1) the appeal was not duly authorised by Colonel Roebuck and was also possibly opposed to public policy; (2) the appeal even if authorised by Colonel Roebuck, was contrary to justice, equity and good conscience; (3) that as the record had been mutilated by the plaintiff's own act in withdrawing a number of documents without filing certified copies thereof, the appeal was inadmissible.

Counsel for the appellant admitted that except a telegram his only authority for filing the appeal consisted in two letters, both received by him after the appeal was filed, the telegram tendered was said to have been sent by Colonel Roebuck the day before the institution of the appeal, but this message was rejected in evidence. Mr. Daly offered no proof that Colonel Roebuck had sent it.

Mr. Henderson offered to waive the absence of this proof and admit the telegram in evidence if Mr. Daly would ask him to do so as a matter of good feeling, but Mr. Daly did not accept this offer, whereon Mr. Henderson stood on his rights and objected to the document, which was disallowed as evidence.

Appellant's counsel further admitted that the appeal was instituted with funds provided by persons described by him as private friends and sympathisers; also that the horse in the suit had, since the decree, been offered for sale under Colonel Roebuck's authority by an inferior description and for a lower price; also that Colonel Roebuck had, as alleged, withdrawn certain documents from the record without filing certified copies. Counsel contended that his authority was ample and the action of the syndicate in appealing was meritorious. The plaintiff's offering the horse for sale as his own property in no wise precluded him from subsequently appealing, and the absence of documents from the records was immaterial to the right of appeal.

The Court decided thus:—(1) the appeal was unauthorisedly filed; (2) the action of the syndicate was not proved to be opposed to public policy; (3) Colonel Roebuck's action, subsequent to the decree, disabled him from appealing; and (4) the removal of documentary evidence was insufficient by itself to defeat the appeal, but supported finding No. 3.

At the conclusion of the delivery of judgment Mr. Daly addressed the Court in such terms that the Court recorded a memorandum declaring his intention to report Mr. Daly's conduct to the Chief Court.

PLAIDS are again fashionable wear for the early winter. Blue and green appear to be the most popular. One in which blue predominates is (writes "A Lady" in the *Standard*) made with a very plain skirt, the bodice of the Claude Duval cut, with hip pockets turned back with plain blue cloth; the revers which cross at the throat in a novel manner, are of plain cloth, also the cuffs; a blue Tam o'Shanter cap with quill feathers is worn with this gown, and an extra plaid by way of a wrapper, for which plaids were formerly used only, not for dresses as now.

THE Queen has been pleased to approve the appointment of Mr. James Ackworth Davies, of the Indian Civil Service, and barrister-at-law, who now holds the appointment of Acting Judge of the High Court of Madras, to be a Judge of that Court in the room of Mr. James William Best, who has been permitted to retire.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your best by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a Chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allay all pains, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for Dysentery and Diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine Dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

HINDUSTANI EXAMINATIONS.

THE Government of India have decided that the following revised scale of rewards shall be admissible to successful candidates in Urdu:—

I. Officers and Warrant and non-Commissioned Officers of Departments.

	Rs.
Lower Standard	80
Higher Standard	120
Higher Standard if passed without previously passing the Lower Standard	200

Those officers who have already passed the old Lower Standard test under paragraph, 2660. Army Regulations, India, Volume II Part II, shall, on passing the new Higher Standard be granted a reward of Rs. 120.

Those Officers who have passed the old Lower Standard examination under Madras rules (paragraph 2683) shall, on passing the new Higher Standard, received a reward of Rs. 133-5-4 (*i. e.*) two thirds of Rs. 200).

The new Lower Standard test prescribed in the India Army Circular quoted in the preamble is divided into two parts.

II. Warrant and non-commissioned officers and soldiers of the British Army having the advantage of a regimental or other Government School.

PART I.

To consist of items—

(i) *Viva voce* translations from the Bagh-o-Bahar into English;

(iv) Conversation of a simple character with special attention to the candidate's power to give clear and intelligible directions on matters connected with his duties, and to elicit information for purposes of reconnaissance, &c., as detailed in the Army Circular above quoted, with a reward of Rs. 30, but instead of the Bagh-o-Bahar to be read under—(i) the candidate may be allowed to read and translate from that or any other Hindustani Book prescribed, printed in the Roman character.

PART II.

To consist of items—

(ii) A written translation of a simple piece of English into Urdu;

(iii) Reading a simply written manuscript, with a reward of Rs. 30.

The reward for the Higher Standard will be Rs. 40 or Rs. 100 if passed without previously passing Parts I and II of the Lower Standard.

MR. BALFOUR ON CHITRAL.

MR. A. J. BALFOUR, speaking at Glasgow on Nov. 14, said he was glad that they had presiding over the Colonial Department a man like Mr. Chamberlain, whose genius qualified him to carry out the great task of maintaining the integrity of the Empire. (Cheers.) Referring to the retention of Ghitral, Mr. Balfour spoke of the necessity for maintaining British prestige in the East. The day on which we lost prestige would be the forerunner of the day on which Great Britain would lose her Empire. He referred in eloquent terms to the brave action of our troops in Chitral, including our native allies, and the effectiveness with which the expedition did its work. The late Government, he proceeded, "rashly, hastily, and as he thought, mistakenly" decided that Chitral should then be abandoned. It was, he proceeded, melancholy to think that the only point on which they had it on high authority that the late Government were unanimous was on a point involving what was discreditable to British honours and British dignity. It was urged in favour of the abandonment that otherwise we would displease Russia; That the occupation would cause an augmentation of the Indian Army; that it would greatly add to the expense of the Indian administration; and that it was not fair upon the independent tribes through whose country the new road to Chitral would require to be made. In reply, he said, as regards Russia, it was no affair of Russia's; Russia did not pretend that it was an affair of hers. During the last few months they had been completing the delimitation between the frontiers of Russian and British influence in that part of the world with that amity, that full measure of concord, that total absence of mutual suspicion which befit the relations between two great and friendly countries. With regard to the second argument, not one single soldier need be added to the Indian Army in order to retain Chitral, and the expense of the operation is absolutely insignificant. As regards the last argument, the result of the contact of the native tribes to the north of Peshawur and between Peshawur and Chitral with the British Army, and their further knowledge of British civilisation, was that they were sending petitions (so far not granted) that they might be incorporated in the British Empire. As to the arguments for the intention of Chitral, there were military arguments, conclusive so far as a civilian might venture to pronounce; but beyond the purely military and strategic argument, there was the argument based on a look at the map. There were moral arguments which every man acquainted with the East knew to be overwhelming:—

We hold our Empire in India, not because our populations alone would justify it, but because we are looked to by every Indian subject of the Queen as a strong power which does not retreat, as a power which loves justice and equity, but which means to be master, (Cheers.) That is called prestige, and I have heard prestige attacked by men of great name in English politics as a word of shame. I tell you that the Empire depends upon its prestige. Prestige means to you many battle-ships and many Army Corps, and the day upon which Britain loses its prestige is the forerunner of the day upon which Britain will lose its Empire. These are reasons which I am sure you will think, as I think, amply justify the course which we were enabled to take because the election came at that fortunate moment, before the unhappy policy of the late Government in this respect was finally accepted. (Cheers.)

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

MANCHESTER NOVEMBER HANDICAP.

THE Manchester November Handicap of 1,500 sovs; winners (selling races excepted) after the weights are declared 5lbs., twice or once of 500 sovs. 10lbs. extra; the second to receive 100 sovs. out of the plate; entrance 5 sovs, the only liability if declared, 10 sovs. in addition, if not then struck out, or 25 sovs. for starters. Cup Course (one mile and six furlongs). (62 subs.)

Mr C Hibbert's ch c Ivor, by Isonomy, Quilt, 4 years. H Grimshaw 1
Col J Lloyd's ch c Count Schomberg, by Aughrim, Clonavarn, 3 years, F Allsopp 2
Mons Max Lebaudy's ch c Accaparreur, by Gamin, Forsiet, 4 years, S Loates 3
Mr C J Blake's bl or br f Rookdove, by Gallinule, Sleeping Beauty, 4 years 0
Lord W Beresford's b h Paris III, by Grandmaster, (Enone, aged 0
Sir R Jardine's b h Red Ensign, by Paradox, Red Rag, 5 years 0
Mr Dobell's ch c the Rush, by Barcaldine, Whirlpool, 3 yrs 0
Mr A L Duncan's b h New Court, by Highborn, Orange Blossom, aged 0
Mr P Buchanan's ch c the Docker, by Southampton. Abatement, 4 years 0
Mr D Baltia's ch ar Golden Drop, by Tertius, Golden Fringe, 6 years 0
Mr B Gottschalk's b m Cypria, by Carlton, Queen of Cyprus, 5 years 0
Mr Jersey's ch f Bride of the Sea, by Crafton or Trayles, Seabreeze, 3 years 0
Mr T Cannon's b c Amphidamas, by Melanion, Raveo, 4 years 0
Mr C J Cunningham's b c Kale, by Kilwarlin, Miss Augusta, 3 years 0
Mr Preston's b f Golden Rod, by Bend Or,—Penance, 3 years 0
Capt Machell's br h Killsalaghan, by Brown Prince, Gipsy, 5 years 0

(Winner trained by W. Nightingall, Epsom.)

Betting:—4 to 1 against Count Schomberg; 100 to 8 against Accaparreur; 100 to 6 against Ivor.

Won easily by a neck; three parts of a length between second and third.—*Asian.*

THE *Saturday Review* states that it is now practically decided that Sir Philip Currie is to succeed Lord Dufferin at Paris next May, and that Sir Henry Drummond-Wolff will take Sir Philip Currie's place at Constantinople. Apropos of Lord Dufferin, the *World* says, opinion in Paris with respect to his successor is understood to insist only on one condition. "It stipulates that the new Ambassador shall, if possible speak French—the French of Paris, and not that of Stratfordatte-Bow or of Clandeboye. If he can't speak it, it is at least desired that he shall know that he can't speak it. Lord Dufferin has never acquired this degree of self-knowledge. Paris society swarms with stories of his blunders; and doubtless a good many ludicrous sayings have been fathered upon him which he has not perpetrated, on the ground that he was capable of them. It is true he made a speech in French in Canada, which left upon the French provincials there a sense of the wide divergence between the language which they had inherpited and that which they supposed to be now spoken on this side of the Atlantic. He also addressed the Comedie Francaise in London in a discourse which taxed the capacity of those eminent comedians to hold their countenance, after the fashion of the harlotry players in Shakspeare. To impugn a diplomatist's French is something like impugning a woman's chastity or a soldier's courage, but it is a tribute to Lord Dufferin's great ability that, notwithstanding an apparently congenial incapacity to learn languages, he has filled high diplomatic offices with success."

THE ASHANTEE EXPEDITION.

THE time allowed for the answer to the ultimatum sent to the King of Ashantee having expired, on Oct. 31, it has been decided to send a military expedition against Coomassie. The expedition will probably consist of 700 Houssa troops, 400 men from the West India Regiment quartered at Sierra Leone, a picked body of 300 men chosen from various regiments, at home, and 30 special officers. It will be commanded by Sir Francis Scott, Inspector of the Gold Coast Constabulary, who conducted the successful Jebu campaign of 1892, and also led the expedition to Attabubu when the protected tribes in the back country of the Gold Coast believed themselves to be threatened by the King of Ashantee in 1893. Sir Francis Scott will leave England for the Gold Coast, on Nov. 23, accompanied by some of the officers selected for service. The remainder of the officers and the English troops will follow almost immediately. The Sierra Leone Emergency Detachment Royal Artillery, now stationed at Pickiscombe Fort, Plymouth, have received orders to proceed to Liverpool to be ready to embark on Nov. 16, for Ashantee. The detachment is under the command of Captain W. B. Norwood, and the subaltern is Lieut. W. O. Curme. Mr. Maxwell, the Governor of the Gold Coast Colony, has been instructed to prepare the necessary transport, which for a body of 1,400 men will be considerable. He will also clear the bush and make all needful preparations at Prahsu. The materials for a telegraph line will be rapidly proceeded with. No bluejackets will be employed, but the Admiral Commanding on the African Station will be prepared to land marines if required.

A correspondence between the Colonial Office and the solicitor to the King of Coomassie's messengers, on the subject of a charter said to have been granted to a British company for the opening up of Ashantee, is published this (Friday) morning.

The actual campaign will have to be carried out between Dec. 15 and Feb. 15. Among the officers selected for service is Prince Christian Victor of Schleswig-Holstein, who is a Lieutenant in the Rifle Brigade.

Reuter's Accra correspondent telegraph

BANQUET TO MR M. M. BHOWNAGGREE, M.P.

A LARGE and representative gathering of Anglo-Indians met together in the Whitehall Rooms of the Hotel Metropole, on the evening of Nov. 13, when Mr. M. M. Bhownaggree, M.P., C.I.E., was entertained at a banquet, in honour of his election as a member of Parliament for North-East Derbyshire. Lord Harris, K.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., late Governor of Bombay, presided, and the company present included the Earl of Jersey, Sir Stewart Bayley, Sir W. W. Hunter, Sir Lepel Griffin, Sir G. S. Fitzgerald, Sir Edwin Arnold, Sir Roper Lethbridge, Sir George Birdwood, Sir Theodore Hope, Sir A. Wilson, Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Sir J. B. Lyall, Sir R. West, Sir F. Abel, Mr. F. Gorell Barnes, M.P., Mr. Lee Warner, Dr. Leitner, Dr. T. Cooke, Dr. Whittington Lowe, Koonwar Lakhvelbha, Hon. Mr. James (Commissioner of Sciads), Hon. Mr. Forrest, Mr. E. H. Percival, Mr. T. H. Thornton, C.S.I., Mr. W. Digby, C.I.E., Mr. Leslie Probyn, Mr. Frank Birdwood, Mr. T. Wardle, Mr. A. P. Sinnett, Mr. D. Carmichael, Mr. Manmohan Ghose, Mr. G. Moolah, Mr. D.R. Calah, Mr. Tarkhad, Mr. D. Byramjee, and many other gentlemen.

A telegram from Lord Lawrence was read expressing regret at inability to be present. Lord George Hamilton wrote to the chairman:—

India Office, Nov. 5, 1896.

Dear Sir,—In expressing my regret at not being able to be present at the Dinner of congratulation to Mr. Bhownaggree in his election to Parliament, I desire to add a few words of cordial personal congratulation to your guest.

He has for years past resided in the constituency I represent, and has there established a high character for benevolence and public spirit. His public career in his own country has been most creditable and successful. I rejoice to think that he comes to Imperial Parliament as an Unionist and Imperialist, and I feel confident that his advocacy of the views of his fellow countrymen will be the more successful in the House of Commons inasmuch as he does not associate himself with those who wish to destroy and revolutionize the organic institutions of this country.—Believe me yours truly,

(Sd.) GEORGE HAMILTON.

The Chairman, in a few felicitous words, proposed the customary loyal toasts, emphasising, in doing so, the affectionate regard which is entertained in India for the Queen-Empress and the other members of the Royal Family.—The toasts having been loyally honoured,

Sir W. W. Hunter, K.C.S.I., proposed "The Guest of the Evening," their honoured friend, Mr. Bhownaggree, M.P. It was (he said) with much diffidence that he rose to fulfil the task allotted to him, for he saw around him many distinguished men who would have brought to the duty a eloquence which he did not possess. But he felt that perhaps no one even in that distinguished assembly could speak of their friend Mr. Bhownaggree with a more thorough appreciation of the work which he had done for India in the past, or with a more assured hope that he was destined to render still higher services to India in the future. The task before Mr. Bhownaggree was by no means an easy one, for they welcomed him that evening not only, and indeed not chiefly, as a member of the great Unionist party in England, but also as a true representative of that spirit of Conservative progress which animated the vast majority of the princes and peoples of India. Mr. Bhownaggree stood before the British Empire as the one man of Indian birth in the great Council of the realm. (Cheers.) He had duties not alone to his constituents and his party in England, but also to nations and races on the other side of the globe who would look to him to protect their interests and to make known their needs. It was a difficult combination of duties. But there was at least this assurance, that all right-minded Englishmen regarded India as the chief, not of one political party or another, but of the entire British nation. (Cheers.) From this Imperial point of view they must all regret the absence of a well-known figure from the present Parliament. He for one could never mention the name of Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji without sentiments of respect, for he could never forget that he was the first man who proved, after a long and hard struggle, that the House of Commons is open de facto as well as de jure to their fellow-subjects in India. He had disappeared from the scene for the moment. But, however widely some of them might differ from him in politics, he thought they must all hope to see him at no distant future day again in the position which he has so gallantly won. (Cheers.) What India equired most of all at this moment was a mediator, who had entered on a new industrial era in which a conflict of mercantile interests might at any time arise between her manufacturing classes and the toiling masses at home. If such a conflict should ever arise it seemed to him that their friend Mr. Bhownaggree was peculiarly fitted to act as an arbitrator in that difficult matter. But the conflicting currents amid which he had to steer his way were not merely confined to the commercial interests between India and Great Britain. They involved the conflict of interests in India itself. We had now, in fact, three lines on our hands. There was the old India, with its vast masses still almost untouched by Western influences. There was the India of the feudatory princes, with their awakening needs, their free-will offerings of troops to the Suzerain power, and their great and vigorous loyalty to the throne. There was also the new India, the India of Western education, of Western aims and modes of thought, the India of British liberty of speech. The more advanced classes in this new India had organised themselves into an association which no Indian statesman and no Indian member of Parliament could afford to disregard. The Indian Congress was essentially the child of British rule, the product of our schools and Universities. We had created and fostered its aspirations which animated the congress, and it would be both churlish and unwise to refuse now to those aspirations both our sympathy and our respectful consideration. He believed they would agree with him that Mr. Bhownaggree was peculiarly suited by his education and past life to deal with that three-fold India which he had just described. (Cheers). By his early education Mr. Bhownaggree was the child of new India. They remembered him first as a distinguished student of Elphinstone College, at Bombay; then a journalist on the Anglo-Indian Press and on the Anglo-Vernacular Press, and by turns the professor of the Bombay gymnasium, the advocate of female education, and the secretary to the famous Rukmabhai Committee, which, by a long, determined legal contest, upheld the rights and dignity of Indian womanhood. He then afterwards became a student at Lincoln's Inn and at last took degree as a barrister-at-law. Whilst from his early training Mr. Bhownaggree was a man of his new India, some of he most honourable work of his life had been accomplished when he was adviser of the Maharaja of Junagarh and native State of Bhavnagar and the reorganiser of the Judicial administration and the reorganiser of the Judicial administration of that State on the British system. He had never lost touch with the old India, the India of the masses, the India still apart from Western modes of thought. It was at Elphinstone College that Mr. Bhownaggree carried one of his earliest triumphs by winning a prize medal for one of the compositions of the East India Company," an essay which disclosed a Conservative bent of mind that was most surprising in so young a man. This little treatise he afterwards developed into a larger work of a strongly Conservative tendency. He now sat as the first Indian conservative member of the House of Commons. Throughout his whole life his idea of Indian progress had been on Conservative lines, and his view of Indian reform had been of reform on a constitutional basis. It was as an arbitrator that Mr. Bhownaggree might win for himself a great position in Parliamentary history. The present moment was exceedingly favourable to this view. It had been the lot of most of them there present to wish God speed to a son, or a brother, or some dear friend on his starting for the distant land of the East. They all knew the pathos of such a moment. Their friend Mr. Bhownaggree was now embarking on untried seas. They did not underrate the difficulties and dangers of the voyage. But they had a firm confidence that, starting as he did amid the friendly wishes of thousands in this country and millions in India, and bearing forth the good seed of his past services to India, he would assuredly come again rejoicing, bringing his sheaves with him. (Loud cheers.)

The toast was drunk with great enthusiasm.

Mr. Bhownaggree, who, on rising to respond, was received with cheers, said: I use no mere figure of speech when I say that I cannot adequately express to you my thanks for the high compliment which you have thought fit to pay me by inviting me to this banquet, and for cordially responding to the toast so eloquently proposed by Sir William Hunter. When I see around here round me so many men of light and leading who have voluntarily come forward to do me special honour, I freely confess that I feel flattered. To each and all gathered around this festive board I have the honour of being more or less personally known, and it is a source of pride to me to think that a number of Englishmen, distinguished in various walks of public life, after knowing me for years, some from the days of my youth, should consider it fit to make me the object of their high consideration. (Cheers.) This I am informed, is not a party gathering. I do not regret it. I am proud of my party and my politics; but it still, it seemed wise to those who organised this banquet to give it a more general character, I rejoice to find that by so doing they have enabled some of my valued friends, who would otherwise have been absent, to meet me here, and so enhance the personal compliment intended for me. It reflects the spirit in which many of them, although differing from me in concrete political views, have before now congratulated me on the success of my endeavours to enter the House of Commons. If some of them regretted on public grounds, the change which the representation of N.E. Bethnal Green underwent recently, it proves further the strength of the kindliness of their dissolution towards me that they have not cut me off from their friendship as altogether a bad and hopeless lot. (Laughter.) May I trespass upon their indulgence a little more by utilizing this opportunity to acknowledge the debt that I owe to the electors of that division for honouring me with their confidence and conferring upon me the proud and responsible duty of representing them in the Imperial Parliament? I scarcely enter upon any debatable political ground when I say that, by casting their votes as they did at the last General Election, the majority of the electors showed a robustness of judgment, a manly sense of justice, and that true British spirit of Imperialism, in brushing aside minor personal or racial considerations, which every lover of the Empire, no matter to what side of politics he belongs, would fain see implanted in the mind and heart of every elector. (Cheers.) Apart from all consideration as to the right or wrong of my political belief, and of my personal merits or demerits, I venture to say that this first deliberate judgement pronounced by a Parliamentary constituency, deliberate because backed by the substantial majority of 160, is one in which we see the positive admission of an important section of the British public in favour of that union of hearts and interests with the men of Greater Britian which is necessary to the welding of the several parts of our world-wide Empire into an indissoluble whole. (Loud cheers.) Now, my lords and gentlemen, besides this great fact which so amply justifies the absence of a distinct party character from this banquet, there is another feature in this assemblage to which I feel called upon to allude, which likewise puts us all, Liberals and Conservatives, alike, at ease on a common platform. This gathering is largely representative of the union of India with England. I see here illustrious men whose names are enrolled in the chronicles of modern India, men who have in high and difficult positions spent the best years of their lives and their manliest intelligence and energy in holding aloft the banner of Great Britain in that continent. (Applause.) I am unaware even now as to what political party in England most of my hosts who fall within this classification belong; and yet I am sure that, with regard to India, we are all agreed that the best service we individually and collectively can render her is to fix fast and fix tight the British helm which a benign Providence has attached to that vast marque which not so long ago was tossing on the waves of an ever-changing destiny, at the caprice of every adventurous pirate or his or their gang of its divided crew. Now, my lords and gentlemen, at this point I must pause to tell you how greatly I regard the significance of this gathering. If I have expressed my own gratification at the honour done me by it, it was because I might have been thought oblivious of the compliment intended for me. But I fully realise the larger import of this occasion, which is not so much either personal or complimentary as it is representative and patriotic. You who are, like myself, proud of India, who have watched her growing welfare and sympathised with her aspirations by inviting me here to meet you in this pleasant manner, to-night declare to her myriad peoples that the British statesman, the administrator, the merchant who has part or lot in her affairs is ready to greet with open heart and friendly hand any of her sons, however humble, who would moderately, loyal y, and discreetly seek to serve her best interests through the tried and proved benevolent agency of the British rule. (Cheers.) I am grateful to the noble lord the present Secretary of State for India, Lord George Hamilton, whose unavoidable absence we all regret, no merely for the kindly words of congratulation and praise which he has used towards me in the letter he has sent to the chairman, but for expressing so fully my true position with regard to India by saying that in my views I would not be associated with those who wish to revolutionise the organic institutions of the country. The Pax Britannica, which has made it possible for India to move on on her present course to enlightenment, to have a settled administration, to develop her trade and commerce, to enjoy her religious and domestic freedom, is a gift from on High. Never before was she so near the realisation of her own great Akbar's dream as she is now, under the protecting and guiding hand of Britain:—

"From out the Sunset purged and alien race
Who flung stone to stone again and Truth,
Peace, Love, and Justice came and dwelt therein.
Nor in the field without unseen or heard
Fires of Suttee, nor wail of baby-wife
Or Indian widow; and no sleep I said:
All praise to Allah be whatever hands
My mission be accomplished."

(Cheers.) Well, my lords and gentlemen, believing in this mission and the prospect of its accomplishment on the one hand, and seeing on the other the condition from day to day of the Oriental world from Egypt and Turkey to utmost China, how could I forbear to ally myself to that policy and to that party which give the most promise of securing the union of India with Britain, and the best practical results of that union? The conflict of triple interest in India, to which Sir William Hunter has so eloquently referred, doubtless renders difficult the task of doing India an service which would be appreciated without dissent throughout the land. But the true conservatism of her peoples, the contented spirit of the old India of the masses, combined with the unquestionable loyalty of feudatory India, happily form an overwhelming majority to which such sentiments as I entertain are acceptable. (Cheers.) Nor do I despair of the sympathy of new India. I have numerous personal friends in it, who know that its just aspirations, soberly discussed and loyally asserted, cannot but have my warmest sympathy. (Cheers.) I have no quarrel with the Congress as a constitutional body, and such men as Mr. Lalmohun Ghose in Bengal, the late Sir Madhava Rao of Madras, Mr. Justice Tyebjee of Bombay, have had and still establish it when men of less intelligence than they, or others impelled only by motives of selfish ambition, seek to use that or any political organisation for purposes inconsistent with the country's welfare, it is but natural they cannot regard me with friendly feelings, any more than they have done men like those whom I have just named. This is not an evening, nor have I left myself time, for entering upon discursive topics; for I could only refer to those ardent and misguided individuals who think high patriotism to allow you complain of India's loyal under British rule how they misdirect the energies of the younger generation of her people, and how greatly they retard the welfare of her inhabitants by creating a gulf of discord between them and those to whose hands their affairs are committed. These gentlemen claim to be the only unselfish patriots of the land, are full of tears for her misfortunes, and their only way of practising loyalty is by proclaiming the advant of riots and rebellions, which they say you and I are too short-sighted to foresee. Is the wish father to the vision? At all events, I deny them the monopoly of all that patriotism and those tears. We also are susceptible of kindred feelings, and perorps our patriotism, which does not voice itself in peurile rhapsodies about freeing India from the yoke of the British tyrants, and such like epithets, and our tears, which are reserved from the social wrongs which the child-wife and the degraded widow suffer, may after all be more genuine than theirs. But we will not tickle the youthful ear; we insist upon their having a robust domestic life, an industrial development, and a true perception of the difficulties and responsibilities of administration before they can dispense with the guidance and control of the British agency. (Cheers.) We are, therefore, not the genuine article in the line of their patriotism. The new orators and journalists will have none of us. But I think we can survive their wrath. (Laughter.) There is, thank God, behind this loudly-coloured dropscene, painted by these agitators, the powerful Raj and contented Sepoy to march in Imperial alliance with the British soldiers against the frontier foe; there are the landholder, the shroff, the merchant, and the trader, who realise what it is to enjoy their holdings, to possess their silver, and to pursue their commerce in peace; there are the poor labourer and the ryot who know there is the mabap spirit in the land which intervenes between them and the former tyranny of forced labour and plundered crops; and there is even the wise moderation and sobriety of the maturer years of the scholar and the journalist, overtaking the exuberant sentimentality of youth. (Cheers.) To all these, at least, such patriotism and sympathy as we are capable of will not appeal in vain. They are good enough company for me, and if we do not fail them—if you with all your influence and the authority of your pronouncement, and I in my humble way, can co-operate with the Government of the day in its endeavour to deal justly by them, or can set the popular mind right when it is perplexed by unfair class advocacy here on such important questions as are vital to their well-being and just treatment: as, say, the repeal of the cotton duties, the abolition of opium, or the indignity sought to be inflicted upon them in regions which are under British influence like South Africa—if we do such real services to them, depend upon it they will not fail us. (Loud applause.) This, my lords and gentlemen, is my programme, and I see by your plaudits it is yours, and in that conviction I once more repeat to you my deep sense of the honour you have done me.

Sir Roper Lethbridge, proposed "The Chairman." He said: The duty of proposing the next toast has been laid on me by the committee, and I am bound to say the task is a most easy and most agreeable one; for of all the statesmen whom various Governments have recently sent out to administer the affairs of our great Eastern dependency, there is not one who is more popular among all classes in India, and especially among us Anglo-Indians, or who has done more solid good work for the populations committed to his charge, than the subject of this toast, our noble chairman. (Cheers.) Further, as I had something to do with originating this banquet to our honoured guest, Mr. Bhownaggree, I am specially desirous of acknowledging how glad we are to have exactly the right man in the chair this evening. It is, I venture to think, a remarkable and gratifying fact that this, one of the largest, most representative, and most influential of the gatherings of Anglo-Indians of all sections that have recently come together in London, is in honour of a gentleman of Bombay extraction. And as Mr. Bhownaggree is a Bombay man, so it is highly appropriate that the president of our feast should be the popular and successful ex-Governor of Bombay. And Lord Harris himself well knows that we have to-night, in Sir Theodore Hope, Sir George Birdwood, Sir Edwin Arnold, Sir Gerald Fitzgerald, Sir Raymond West, Mr. Lee-Warner, Dr. Cooke, Mr. Percival, and others whose names are household words, the most typical representatives and acknowledged leaders of Bombay society. (Cheers.) We may claim, too, that the rest of India, as well as the United Kingdom and the Colonies, are equally represented here. Nor is our gathering at all restricted to that political party in the State of which Mr. Bhownaggree is a member. Indeed, the committee invited, as their own guests, some of the leaders of the other side, including Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji; and from all of them I have letters here expressing their great regret that they were unable to accept our invitation, and in some cases expressing their hearty sympath with our action. And as this is absolutely a non-party gathering, we are not only honoured to-night by the presence of many distinguished servants of the Crown, actually engaged in India, but I have here also a number of letters of approval from others officials, of whom I need only mention the honoured names of Sir John Strachey, Sir Owen Burne, Sir Alfread Lyall, and Sir James Peile. Lord Harris gained the respect alike of friends and foes—not simply as a politician, though in that capacity he has earned public respect, not merely as a high officer of State, though he has proved himself a rare impriété—(cheers)—but as a loyal and capable citizen of this vast Empire, able and, willing to lend in whatever may tend to increase its solidarity, to foster the mighty sentiment of brotherhood among its people, and to promote that spirit of Imperial union that is our truest strength. (Cheers.) You are well aware, gentlemen, that when Lord Harris went out to India, he went out with qualifications, hereditary, and personal, of no ordinary character. He came of a stock that had, in preceding generations, been famous in that country. The title he bears, Lord Harris of Seringapatam—(cheers)—serves to remind us that his illustrious great grandfather was the hero of one of our finest military achievements in the East, whilst his father has also worthily ruled in Madras. He himself had held important posts in the Ministry at home, both in the India Office and the War Office; and the history of India has taught us the immense advantage of English political and administrative experience in such posts as the Indian Governorships. In the county of Kent—were I have the privilege of being of one of his neighbours, and of serving on the Bench of which he is the respected chairman—he has been a popular leader of men ever since he left Eton and Christ Church, to become the finest all-round cricket club, and an officer of our county yeomanry. And I could tell you, if I had time, of the most remarkable demonstrations of regard and affection with which the whole county bade him God-speed on his going out, and with which we have just hailed his return. Of his Indian career it is hardly necessary for me to speak in such an assembly as this. The vigour and humanity with which he fought the battles of his people against famine and pestilence, against ignorance and wrong; the conciliatory firmness with which he laboured, and laboured with no small measure of success, to assuage the bitterness of sectional animosities, whether of race, of creed, or of class. These things are writ large, not merely in the columns of newspapers, but in the hearts of the people. (Loud cheers.) But there was one important characteristic of his Bombay administration which, in the newspapers, at least—perhaps fortunately for nature—has not balked so large as I venture to think it deserved. Twice during Lord Harris's rule I had the opportunity of travelling throughout the length and breadth of his Province, once in 1891, and again in 1893-94. And the point that then most impressed me, and especially in the latter visit, was the quiet, unostentatious care of the Bombay Government for the welfare of its village populations, as distinguished from the large urban centres. Lord Harris's whole policy was directed to securing for those comparatively helpless communities by the pecuniary help of the Government, the great requisites of healthy life, and of material and moral improvement—medical aid, pure water and other sanitary reforms, primary education, and good roads. Surely if it be true that the triumphs of peace are not less renowned than those of war, Lord Harris's achievements in Bombay entitle him to the gratitude of India and of the Empire. (Cheers.) I will conclude, therifore, by expressing the hope of us all—that Lord Harris's life may long be spared, in health and strength, to fulfil other services the Empire which he has already served so well. And I give you "The Health of our noble Chairman." (Cheers.)

Lord Harris, in acknowledging the toast and "the extremely kind and far too flattering speech" to which they had just listened, said he thought that one's conceit of one's knowledge of India was always in inverse ratio to the real knowledge itself. The people of England knew very little about India; and he pointed out that in this fact lay one of the great dangers to which the Empire was subject. The first thing to be done emphatically was the necessity of the administration of India being now, and for some time to come, in the hands of aliens. (Hear, hear.) To those who knew India, as those around him knew it, this was sufficiently obvious; but to the people of England it was not so. The safety and welfare of India depended upon the just and fair full treatment on the spot of many little incidents of daily occurrence of which no mention was, as a rule, made at home. He quoted a number of instances in which the inability of the native mind to assimilate the social usages of the West and the necessary accompaniments of various reforms, in order to illustrate his meaning, and to show how essential it was that before the House of Commons took upon itself to pass resolutions striking at the whole system of administration in India it should make itself more fully conversant with Indian affairs. It was thus highly important that there should be in the House of Commons men who thoroughly knew and understood India. He did not mean to refer solely to his friend Mr. Bhownaggree. He (Mr. Bhownaggree) did not present himself as "the member for India"—(cheers)—he knew well enough that Bombay was but a part of India. There should be in the House of Commons men who knew something of all parts of India. They could with justice congratulate themselves upon Mr. Bhownaggree's return, because it was the return of one more man who really knew something of the people of India, and was able to show his brother members in the House of Commons that what was written by visitors to India who only went there in the cold weather was frequently misleading. another dangerous factor in this connection was the misleading nature of some of the telegrams which were published in this country. A further point he desired to urge was that authority must be obeyed. Mr. Bhownaggree would meet with much adverse criticism, but he thought he knew their guest well enough to feel sure that this would not hinder him from proceeding on his way in the endeavour to do that which was right and just and honest. He (Lord Harris) would always regard it has the highest possible honour that once more in his family the head of it had been officially connected with India. If, in their opinion, his career was successful to the extent that it was characterised by an attention to business and a desire to improve the condition of the poorest classes of the people he was well satisfied. (Cheers.)

The Earl of Jersey, G.C.M.G., in proposing "The Indian Services," referred in eloquent terms to the splendid devotion to duty, the justice, and the hospitality which were the predominant features of the men in both the civil and military branches of her Majesty's Service in India; features which were the more noble in that for them as a rule no adequate reward or return could be looked forward to. (Cheers.)—Sir Theodore Hope, K.C.S.I., responded.—The concluding toast was that of "The Visitors," proposed by Sir Lepel Griffin, K.C.S.I., and replied to by Mr. F. Gorrell Barnes, M.P.

BRITISH INDIANS IN THE TRANSVAAL.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S ATTITUDE.

TOWARDS the end of last session a deputation waited on Mr. Chamberlain at the Colonial Office on behalf of the Indian subjects of the Queen living in the South African Republic, against whom oppressive regulations were threatened by the Boer Government. Mr. Chamberlain promised to look into the matter, and the official correspondence on the subject between his predecessor, Lord Ripon and himself and the South African authorities was issued on Nov. 13:—

The treatment of British Indian subjects in the South African Republic having been for many years a subject of controversy between Her Majesty's Government and the Government of the South African Republic, and, it having been found impossible by the two Governments to arrive at an understanding, it was agreed about a year ago to refer the matter to an arbitrator—his Honour Melius de Villiers, Chief Justice of the Orange Free State. The British Government claimed that these subjects should be allowed to carry on their trade or business in shops or stores in any part of the town: while the Boer Government insisted on its right to direct that the "coolies," as the British Indian traders were styled by them, should only trade in certain places to be pointed out by the Boer Government. Judge Villiers disallowed both claims, but held that the South African Republic was bound and entitled in its treatment of Indian and other Asiatic traders, being British subjects, to give force and effect to the law of 1885, which gave the Boer Government power to restrict the Indian traders to certain streets "for sanitary purposes." He also suggested the withdrawal of a resolution of the Volksraad of Sept. 8, 1893, and a Government circular of December in the same year, giving instructions to the functionaries of the Boer Republic as to the carrying out of the law of 1885, as tending to hamper the administration of the law. Lord Ripon informed Sir H. Robinson in June last that the Government were prepared to accept the award of the arbitrator if his last suggestion was adopted. This announcement was communicated to the Governor of Pretoria, but they have not as yet indicated what they will do, Sir H. Robinson in June last forwarded home a memorial from these Indian subjects of the Queen complaining that the arbitrator's award was of no effect, and pointing out the injustice of the present state of affairs to the Asiatics. This fell into the hands of Mr. Chamberlain, and, in replying, on Sept. 4 last, he replied to Sir H. Robinson that, as the matter had been dealt with by his predecessors and the award conditionally accepted, he would not go back over the action either of Mr. Stanhope or Lord Ripon. He regretted he could not make a more encouraging answer to the memorialists, with whom he sympathised, but he reserved to himself the liberty later on to make further friendly representations to the South African Government.

LORD MAYOR'S SHOW AND BANQUET.

LORD SALISBURY ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

THE Lord Mayor's Show, on Nov. 9, was favoured with fine weather, and was witnessed by an enormous concourse of people. Parts of the City traversed were decorated, and the leading attraction of the procession evoked enthusiastic manifestations. There were four emblematic cars—one a trophy of fruits and flowers, another in glorification of the leather trade; a third represented South Africa; and the fourth India, past and present. All these cars were invested with considerable artistic merit. The South Africa car represented gold miners, diamond miners, African hunters, and natives, escorted by six mounted Cape Volunteers (in uniform of 1853), while the India car gave the counterfeit presentment of Sir Thomas Smith, the founder of the Honourable East India Company, with two soldiers in uniform of the East India Volunteers, a Rajah in native costume, with Indian merchants and products of Indian workmanship, escorted by naval officers and brigade of sailors in the uniform of 1808. Another feature of the show was a procession of Lord Mayors on horseback. These were followed by St. George of England on horseback and twelve mounted knights in armour.

The dinner given by the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs took place at night at the Guildhall. Most of the Ministers were present, and were very cordially greeted.

There were also their Excellencies the Spanish Ambassador, the Netherlands Minister, the Japanese Minister, the Danish Minister, the Servian Minister, and the Swedish Minister, and many members of Parliament.

Lord Salisbury replied for the toast of "Her Majesty's Ministers," and, after a brief reference to home politics, devoted the chief portion of his address to the outlook abroad. The Extreme East, he said, had occupied them for a year, but the struggle had passed away, and he hoped there would now be peace in those regions. He had been struck by the extraordinary sensation produced some weeks ago by some false news published, not because he thought the news of particular importance, but because he thought the opinion of his countrymen regarding it a very notable phenomenon. They might depend upon it that whatever might happen in that region, be it in the way of war or in the way of commerce, they were equal to any combination which might be proposed:—There is (continued Lord Salisbury) another part of the world where matters are not so peaceful or so hopeful to look upon as I hope they are in the Far East. The word Armenia has occupied all your minds for many months past. You know that in May last under the instructions of their Governments, those of the principal Embassies had proposed certain alterations of law and constitution, which were designed to protect the Armenians against terrible and deplorable sufferings which had moved the feelings of this nation to their base. (Hear, hear.) Those proposals were made by the three ambassadors in May last—in the time, I need not say, of our predecessors. The demands of the three ambassadors in May last have been substantially accepted by the Sultan. I saw somewhere over a great name the assertion that the Sultan had had a great victory over us. It was a very odd victory, because he gave us all we wanted, and I was very much puzzled by the explosion. There was an impression abroad that I had added to the demands of the three ambassadors in May, and required something in addition in the nature of an international commission. That is a great mistake. I never added to the demands of the three ambassadors. I did offer in conversation, as a substitute for the demands of the three ambassadors, as a simply way of attaining the same end, if it was preferred, that the present Mussulman machinery should go on and should be mixed up with a Christian admission. The demands of the three ambassadors were substantially this—that a proportionate number of Christian employés should be added to the administration in all the provinces were large numbers of Armenians were. I do not say that my proposal was better than the other, but I thought it might possibly be more acceptable. But the Sultan preferred to accept the demands of the three ambassador, and the reforms alternative proposal fell to the ground, as a matter of course. When can persuade the Sultan to give justice to the Armenians, you need not trouble yourself upon what paper the promise is written, or in what character it is couched. If the Sultan does not give justice, will not heartily resolve to give justice to the Armenians, the most ingenious constitutions that you can weave together would not avail to protect or to assist them. (Cheers.) While the Ottoman Empire stands upright, your only power of action, the only power of action for all the Powers of Europe put together, is the action, that they can have upon the mind of the Sultan. It is not a question of expediency or of opinion. It is a matter of bare fact, that so long as the Ottoman Empire stands upright, it is only through the Sultan that any blessings which you seek to confer upon any portion of his subjects can be made to them a reality and a permanent blessing. Well, that, of course, will suggest to your minds—supposing the Sultan is not persuasive, and I am bound to say that the news which we receive from Constantinople does not give us much cheerfulness in that respect—what is to follow? Well, the first answer that I should give is that above all treaty, and above all combinations of external Powers, the nature of things, if you please, or the providence of God, if you please to put it so, has determined the persistent and constant misgovernment which lead Government which follows it to its doom; and while I readily admit that it is quite possible for the Sultan of Turkey, if he will, to govern all his subjects with justice and in peace, he is not exempt more than any other potentate from the law that injustice will bring the highest ones low to ruin. (Cheers.)

Turkey is in that remarkable position that it has now stood in for half a century, mainly because the Great Powers of Europe would not have it that the peace of Christendom if it is necessary at the Ottoman Empire should stand. The danger, if the Ottoman Empire fell, would not merely be the danger that would threaten the territories on which that Empire consists, it would be the danger that the friendly British spirit and to other nations, and should involve all that is most powerful and civilised in Europe in a dangerous and calamitous contest. That is a danger which has not passed away. Out of that state of things I think there are two illusions that we must avoid. One of these illusions is that this treaty which binds the concert of Europe together would lose its force, and that some power—no matter what—that some Power will escape from the treaty and try to settle the matter in its own manner. I am glad to say that I see no prospect of such an issue as that. (Loud cheers.) I believe the Powers will stand together, and that they were never more disposed than they are now to stand together, by the European system which their joint wisdom has created. The other danger is that those who advise the Sultan to his hurt should imagine that the pressure of this anxiety is so great that no abuse, be it what it may, finds its place in the Ottoman Empire, can ever receive the natural punishment which in the ordinary course of the world's affairs comes upon gross mis-government. That, again, I think would be a grave delusion. I believe the Powers are thoroughly resolved to act together upon everything that concerns the Ottoman Empire. (Cheers.) How they will act it is not for me to prophesy. I do not know the contingencies that may arise, but no man will say that it is impossible that they may be weary of the cry of suffering that comes up in their ears, and may find some other arrangement that is a substitute for that which has not fulfilled the hopes entertained forty years ago. There is, therefore, in the concert of the Powers, which I put forward as a marked phenomenon of the present time—a most cheering phenomenon—there is nothing in that to console those who would perpetuate this Government, or to silence the voice of those who would impress upon the rulers of the Ottoman Empire, as the one burning necessity of the hour, that they should give the commonest blessings of good government to those who are under them.

The Marquis of Lansdowne, in responding for "The Army," referred to the illustrious Duke who has just relinquished the chief command of the Army amidst many unmistakable expressions of goodwill. As regards the changes believed to be impending in the administration of the Army in consequence of his Royal Highness's retirement, he was convinced that, although there might be imperfections in what he would call the theoretical constitution of the War Department, the actual practice of that department—thanks to the good sense of the men who had been responsible for the administration of the Army—had been better than the theory, and that at many points all that they had to do was to give formal sanction and official recognition to customs and to procedure, which had already become usual in the War Department. He hoped that within a few days their proposals would be before the public of this country. He hoped they would find in them an honest attempt to improve the working machinery of the great department which is responsible for the administration of the Army. The proposals had been considered by, and had the full concurrence of, the distinguished soldier who would take the place of the Duke of Cambridge. They had endeavoured to effect a reasonable distribution of work and a reasonable division of responsibility among the great heads of the different sections of that office. Although it was their hope to effect so much improvement he trusted that he should not be understood as insinuating that in past years the War Department had failed to do excellent work. Whereas in 1872 they only had altogether 460,000 men—including the Indian Army—they had now 610,000 men, including the Army of Reserve. (Cheers.)

CONSIDERABLE anxiety is felt, both in Madrid and at Havana, in consequence of the concentration of about fifteen thousand insurgents, under Maximo Gomez Roloff, and Jose Maceo, in the province of Santa Clara, where Marshal Campos is also assembling twenty-five thousand Spaniards to arrest the advance of the insurgents westwards. Operations have been virtually suspended in the rest of the island.

SKINNY MEN and Weak Women, a Ready Tonic of you is Peter's Brain Panacea, will protect you from untimely grave, as it enlivens the spirits, invigorates brain power, strengthens physical tissue, and renovates and rebuilds the shattered constitution without regard to age or sex. Rs 24 and Rs. 54. MADON, SONS and Co., Bombay

TURKEY AND THE POWERS.

FURTHER GRAVE APPREHENSIONS.

PANIC ON THE EUROPEAN BOURSES.

THE Ottoman Embassy in Paris has communicated a Note to the Press protesting against the "very sombre colours" in which the newspapers have represented the general situation in Turky, and characterising the disturbances in Armenia as "local scuffles." The Sultan, conscious of the weakness of his present Cabinet, is said to be trying to coax back Said Pasha to office, but Said has thus far rejected all overtures, and refuses to set foot in the Palace.

The Sultan and his courtiers fear—so it is said—that Lord Salisbury's speech, on Nov. 9, points to a joint administration of the Turkish dominions or a European conference.

Identical notes have been presented to the Port by Germany, Austria, and Italy demanding official communication of the Armenian Reform Scheme.

Admiral Gervais has sailed with the second division of the French Mediterranean Fleet for the Piræus.

The belief prevails in diplomatic circles in Constantinople (say the *Times'* correspondent) that in many, if not in all, cases the recent massacres in Asia Minor were instigated from Yildiz, by influential men of the Palace party, in order to discredit Kiamil Pasha and the reform policy. Kiamil Pasha was still very ill when he left for Smyrna, on his way to Aleppo, to which place he was last week transferred as Vali, but his family were significantly told that it was better for him that he should leave. None of his friends was allowed to approach his house or go on board ship to bid him farewell. Kiamil Pasha was dismissed from office by an Irade offensively expressed, and his appointment to Aleppo is equivalent to his exile. The pretext for the dismissal of Kiamil Pasha from the Grand Vizierate was furnished by his language at a Cabinet Council, on Nov. 6, when he justified the remonstrance presented by the Ambassadors on the previous day about the provincial disturbances. A creature of the Palace clique has been appointed as his Assistant-Governor. The composition of the new Cabinet is regarded in Constantinople with positive consternation, and as a violent reaction from the policy which called Kiamil to office. The condition of things in Constantinople is spoken of as unbearable by the whole Diplomatic Body, and the Sultan, whose sole idea of policy is to play off one Power against another, is non-plussed at their unanimity. All the Powers are friendly, and give sound but most distasteful counsel, the only answer to which has been the annihilation of the refrom scheme by the appointment of two Palace creatures on the Board or Control, one of them being the president. The Sultan has bestowed the Osmanieh Order upon Bakri Pasha, late Governor of Van, whose dismissal was secured by the British Ambassador owing to his scandalous conduct towards Armenians. The Constantinople papers publish a long list of decorations of other officers serving in Armenia.

The news from the disturbed provinces continues to be of an alarming character, and the belief prevails that European intervention will be absolutely necessary to prevent further bloodshed.

It is reported from Jerusalem that an attack has been made on a station of the English Church Missionary Society at Nablus, thirty-three miles north of Jerusalem. The missionaries escaped, but some of their servants were killed.

Four Jesuit Fathers, who were under French protection, are reported to have been murdered in Malatia at the instigation of the Kurds.

The *Times'* Athens correspondent says that the refusal of the Porte to ratify the reforms voted by the Cretan Assembly has created intense excitement in the island, and it is no longer doubtful that if the Turkish Government persists in its uncompromising attitude a revolt on will be proclaimed.

There was something approaching a panic on the Paris Bourse, on Nov. 9, the fall in South African mining shares and uneasiness with regard to the Eastern situation causing a general collapse in prices. The continuance of the panic on the Paris Bourse was arrested, on the 11th, by the intervention of the Rothschilds and other prominent financiers.

Apprehensions about the state of affairs in Turkey led to a panic on the Vienna and Budapest Bourses, on Nov. 9, when the prices of almost all securities fell heavily. The tone of the Vienna Bourse has since improved, by the consequences of the recent panic are likely to be serious. The *Times'* Vienna correspondent says the losses incurred through the sudden depreciation of prices are estimated at 200,000,000£.

The run on the Ottoman Bank has abated.

Lord Salisbury's speech at the Guildhall on Nov. 9, dealt with the situation in constantinople. It is reported on page 15. The Paris, St. Petersburg, Berlin, and Vienna journals have commented at length on the speech. Their comments are generally favourable. The Berlin and Vienna journals agree that Lord Salisbury's remarks are reassuring as to the maintenance of the European concert. French criticism shows friendliness towards Turkey and lack of sympathy with the Armenians. M. Francis Charmes, in the *Debats*, complains that Lord Salisbury treats the Sultan unfairly in making him responsible for everything.

The Duke of Westminster, as president of the Grosvenor House Committee, has forwarded to the Russian, French, German, Austrian, and Italian Ambassadors a copy of the resolution passed at a meeting of the Grosvenor House Committee, expressing deep regret that "the prolonged diplomatic negotiations at Constantinople have failed to obtain European guarantees for the carrying out of administrative reforms in the Ottoman Empire," and earnestly appealing to the Governments of Russia, France, Amstria-Hungary, Germany, and Italy cordially to co-operate in any efforts made by the Government of the Queen "for the purpose of rescuing the prosecuted Christian subjects of the Sultan from plunder, torture, rapine, and death; and for securing

THE KING OF PORTUGAL IN ENGLAND.

VISIT TO THE QUEEN AT BALMORAL.

The King of Portugal, having spent an enjoyable time at Sandringham, shooting in Woodcock Wood and the neighbourhood of Sir Dighton Probyn's residence, Park House, left Wolferton Station on the evening of Nov. 8, en route for Balmoral. His Majesty, who was accompanied by the Duke of Connaught and Prince Henry of Battenberg, arrived at Balmoral on Saturday morning (Nov. 9). After luncheon the Queen invested the King of Portugal with the Order of the Garter. In the afternoon the Queen drove accompanied by the King of Portugal and the Duke of Connaught. Her Majesty's dinner-party included the King of Portugal, the Duke of Connaught, Princess Louise, Prince and Princess Henry of Battenberg, Senhor D'Antas, Portuguese Minister; Admiral Texeira Pinha, Aide-de-Camp, and other officers in attendance on the King of Portugal.

RECEPTION IN THE CITY.

The King of Portugal returned to London on Monday, after his visit to the Queen at Balmoral; and in the afternoon, attended by a military escort, proceeded from Buckingham Palace to the Mansion House, where he was entertained by the Lord Mayor at luncheon. His Majesty was cheered by the people in the streets. Among the guests at the Mansion House were the Duke of Connaught, Prince Christian, Prince Henry of Battenberg, the Marquis of Salisbury, Cardinal Vaughan, the Duke of Portland, the Earl of Clarendon, Lord Playfair, Lord Knutsford, Lord Wandsworth, the Ambassadors of France, Germany, Russia, Austria-Hungary, and Spain, the Minister for Portugal, and several foreign Ministers. The Lord Mayor, in proposing the health of the King, said:—

Your Royal Highnesses, your Excellencies, my Lords, and Gentlemen,—I now rise to propose "The health of his most faithful Majesty the King of Portugal"—(cheers)—and, in doing so, I beg to assure his Majesty of the great honour and pleasure I feel as the head of the Corporation of London at being permitted to welcome him here on this, I believe, his first visit to the City. We citizens desire to convey to your Majesty a very cordial and respectful greeting, not only as the illustrious ruler of a country whose history fills so large a place in the annals of the world, but as one who, in your own person, is connected by ties of relationship and blood with our gracious and beloved Queen and our own Royal line. (Cheers.) I would also remind your Majesty and my guests that, as recently as nine years since, my predecessor, Sir John Staples, had the honour of entertaining your Majesty's revered and illustrious father in this hall, and of hearing from him the keen interest which he took in the works of our great bard, William Shakespere, whose writings his Majesty had himself translated into his native tongue for the pleasure and instruction of his subjects. (Cheers.) In asking my guests to drink with me to your Majesty's health, I would desire respectfully to express to you the privilege which it affords us to welcome you in our midst, and to assure you that we feel the liveliest interest and entertain the heartiest good will for the welfare and prosperity of the country and people over whom your Majesty has been called to reign. (Cheers.) Your Excellencies, my Lords, and Gentlemen, I propose to you, to drink with all honour and respect, the health of his most faithful Majesty the King of Portugal. (Cheers.)

The King of Portugal was accorded a hearty welcome when he stood to acknowledge the toast. Speaking fluently in English, His Majesty said:—

My Lord Mayor,—I rise to thank your lordship for the kind words in which you have proposed my health, and also to thank this illustrious assembly for so cordially receiving the toast. I shall always gratefully bear in remembrance the kindly welcome offered to my uncle and my ever-lamented father by the city of London. I feel sure, my lord, that in inviting me to the Mansion House to-day you are actuated not only by the feelings of hospitality traditional to your high office, but also by a feeling of good-will on the part of the Corporation towards myself and my people. (Loud cheers.) I am glad to have this opportunity of stating, in the centre of the majestic metropolis of her Majesty's Empire, how deeply I appreciate the gracious welcome extended to me by my august cousin the Queen, for whom I cherish feelings of the deepest love and veneration, and how sensible I am of the hearty reception accorded to me on more than one occasion by the people of the United Kingdom. (Cheers.) I trust that nothing will ever tend to impair the ancient alliance between Portugal and England, and that both countries may long enjoy the priceless blessings of peace. (Loud cheers.) I propose the health of the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor. (Renewed cheers.)

In the evening the King of Portugal, accompanied by Col. the Hon. W. Carington and suite, visited the Gaiety Theatre, and witnessed the performance of "The Shop Girl."

On Nov. 13, Lord Salisbury paid a long visit to the King of Portugal at Buckingham Palace, when his Majesty expressed to the Prime Minister his extreme gratitude for the most kindly treatment he had received during his visit to England from all classes. Dom Carlos afterwards went out walking in the West End. He left London yesterday (Nov. 14) for Paris, on his return to Lisbon.

THE KAISER'S CURIOUS GIFT TO THE CZAR.

THE GERMAN EMPEROR AS ARCHANGEL MICHAEL.

The "North German Gazette" publishes a full account of the allegorical picture lately designed by the Emperor William for presentation to the Emperor Nicholas of Russia; and the Berlin correspondent of the "Morning Post" adds to the gaiety of nations by quoting the article copiously. The picture was executed by Prof. Knackfuss, of Cassel, in accordance with directions given by the Emperor to the painter during his Majesty's autumn sojourn at Wilhelmshoehe and was sent to the Russian Emperor by a special mission entrusted to Major von Moltke, Imperial Aide-de-Camp. It has now been reproduced for sale in the form of a photogravure by Prof. Rose with the Emperor's approval, and the "North German Gazette" says that "the widest circles of the population should make a point of procuring and circulating it. For every house and for every room it will be a significant and noble ornament."

The object of the Imperial designer, who has more than once lent his pencil to the furtherance of works of charity, such as the relief of sufferers from earthquakes in Italy, at the bazaar for whose behoof he presented a picture of a torpedo-boat fight was lately exposed for sale, was in this case political. As the "North German Gazette" says:—"He felt constrained to utter a cry of warning to the civilised peoples of Europe—a cry so clear and impressive that even the most casual observer, the simplest spectator, cannot miss its meaning." Under the design for the picture the Emperor wrote, "Nations of Europe defend your holiest possessions."

The description of the work is given verbatim from the "North German Gazette":—

On a plateau of rock bathed in light radiating from the Cross—that symbol in which alone Christians win their victories—stand allegorical figures of the civilised nations. In the foreground is France shading her eyes with her left hand. She cannot yet altogether believe in the proximity of danger; but Germany, armed with shield and sword, follows with attentive eye the approach of calamity. Russia, a beautiful woman with a wealth of hair, leans her arm, as if in close friendship, on the shoulder of her martial companion. Beside this group Austria-Hungary and Spain, the Minister for Portugal, and several foreign Ministers. The Lord Mayor, in proposing the health of the King, said:—

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FRANCE, RUSSIA, AND ENGLAND.

The Paris *Soir* says England is more devoted to the idea of a British Empire beyond the seas than she was even in the days of Drake, Raleigh, or Nelson:—

It remains to be seen whether the whole of the Continent would meekly accept the insular theory that the British Fleet must have absolute command of the ocean. This does not concern one nation alone, but every Power which has not yet abandoned the right to a share in the division of the New World over the water. What Power, the *Soir* asks, would dare to use language in relation to its army which England employs in respect to her Navy. It is time to establish a European concert against such arrogant pretensions, and every other maritime Power should undertake to increase its Navy and do all in its power to maintain the liberty of the sea.

Reuter's St. Petersburg correspondent telegraphs:—

The revulsion of feeling in favour of Russia displayed during the past few days by certain English newspapers is hailed with satisfaction by the Russian Press. With regard to the suggestion that Great Britain and Russia should arrive at an understanding in regard to affairs in the Far East, however, the St. Petersburg journals point out that the agreement between Russia, France, and Germany to safeguard their interests in that region has established a union between those Powers which not one of them, and consequently not Russia, would care to renounce in favour of a separate agreement with Great Britain, especially as the absence of any such agreement with Great Britain will not prevent Russia from obtaining the political ends which induced her to join France and Germany, and as the realisation of the objects of this common understanding appears to her absolutely guaranteed. At the same time the Russian newspapers repudiate the charge of animosity to England, and the *Birzheviya Viedomosti*, among others, declares that the solicitude of Russia is solely confined to not allowing Great Britain further to injure Russian interests in the Far East, since Russia does not dream of injuring British interests in India. The St. Petersburg *Viedomosti* declares that it would be an indication of extreme Chauvinism to suppose that Russia still desires to absorb fresh territories in Asia of which she has no need, and it adds that Lord Salisbury has acted with great tact in denying the existence of such a desire. His speech will certainly help to maintain the good relations between Russia and Great Britain, which were for the moment compromised by the false report about Port Arthur.

LORD HARRIS ON CRICKET IN INDIA

Lord Harris presented cups and medals to several cricket clubs at a concert at Stratford Town-hall and in replying to a vote of thanks testified to the pluck and cricketing skill of the natives in Bombay and to their orderly conduct and good nature. In the matches played against the whites they applauded both sides equally:—There were some of the best bowlers among the natives, and though their numbers were small they successfully held their own, for they won half the matches and lost half. The cricket field in Bombay was a remarkable sight. There were sometimes 20,000 people on the Ground. The natives were moved when he played by the novelty of a live British lord playing in the cricket field. It certainly aroused a deal of criticism, but he went on his way and made one of the best grounds in Bombay, and eventually all classes applauded what he had done. The cricket field had done much for England, and was a great blessing to the nation.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—DECEMBER 1.

Williams, Major, Bo, M A Dept, on leave, from Calcutta.
Copeland, Surgo-Capt, Bo, A M S, on leave, from Ahmednagar.
Geoghegan, Lt, Po, Comt Dept, on duty, from Poona.
Martin, Surgn-Col, Bengal, A M S, fro n leave, from England.
Owen, Lt, Bengal, Oxford L I, from leave, from England.
Brown ow, Capt, Punjab, R A, from leave, from England.
Harvey, Surgn-Major-Gen, Punjab, Med Dept, from leave from England.
Blomfield, Major, Ms, Cheshire Regt, from leave, from England.
Boyd, Lt, Ms, R A, on leave, from Trimulghery.

DEPARTURES.—DECEMBER 2.

Hay, Lt, Bengal, 5th C, to rejoin, to Nowgong.
Martin, Surgn-Col, Bengal, A M S, to rejoin, to Lucknow.
Owen, Lt, Bengal, Oxford L I, to rejoin, to Bareilly.
Copeland, Surg Capt, Bo, A M S, on leave to Ahmednagar.
Reilly, Lieut-Col, B S, Comt Dept, on duty to Poona.
Brownlow, Capt, Punj R A, on leave to Rajpur.
Harvey, Surg and Gen, Punjab Med Dept, to join to Umballa.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 3rd December, 1895.

1. The following drills will take place this week:—
Fort, Head-Quarters.

To-day and Thursday, 10-inch R. M. L. Gun Drill, at 8-30 p.m.

Nesbit Road, Head-Quarters.

To-day and Thursday, 10-inch R. M. L. Gun Drill, at 8-30 p.m.

2. On Wednesday morning, 4th instant, there will be Gun Drill at Malabar Hill, North Fort, at 7 a.m., precisely, also instruction in gun laying and range finding. All passed gunlayers should attend, and also those desirous of passing.

Travelling expenses will be paid at the 8 cwt.

Dress:—Drill order without arms. Putties to be worn.

3. On Saturday next, 7th instant, the Corps will parade on the Oval, in front of the Club premises, Rampart Row, and proceed to Colaba North Fort to continue the annual gun target practice.

Dress:—Drill order without arms. Putties to be worn.

Every member is requested to attend.

By Order,
A. J. PEILE, Lieut., R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COLONEL R. S. BROWN, V.D., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 3rd December, 1895.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. There will be a parade at the Oval, on Wednesday, the 4th instant, at 7 p.m. Marching order.

By order,
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

NOTICE.

The third Regimental Dance of the season will take place at the Town Hall, on Friday, the 6th instant, at 9 p.m. Tickets can be obtained at the door, or from the following:—

Lieut. F. W. Engles, Byculla School, Byculla.
Lieut. H. Snell, P. and O. Dockyard, Mazagon.
Sergt-Major J. H. Downing, Head-Quarters, Bo. Vol. Rifles.
Qr.-Mr. Sergt. W. Stephens, Stephens and Son, Girgaum.
Cr. Sergt. H. Back, Government Pole, Office, Sydhownie.
Cr. Sergt. R. Smith, Grants Buildings, Colaba.
Sergt. S. F. Pereira, Government Dockyard, Fort.

Members Rs. 2 to include two ladies.
Non-members Rs. 3 to include two ladies.
Extra lady Re. 1.

Light refreshments will be provided.

BANK OF BENGAL.

The following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending November 20, compared with the Statement of November 19, 1895:—

LIABILITIES.	November 19. Rs. A. P.	November 20. Rs. A. P.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000 0 0	2,00,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund	66,00,000 0 0	66,00,000 0 0
Public Deposits, &c	1,50,58,660 5 9	1,42,60,360 12 8
Other Deposits, &c	6,39,72,377 4 3	6,41,29,418 3 7
Bank Post Bills, &c	4,21,686 12 2	5,21,861 12 5
Sundries	25,58,807 3 8	26,31,617 2 2
	Rs. 10,86,51,531 9 10	10,81,43,257 14 10

ASSETS.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Government Securities	64,35,761 0 0	63,31,898 0 0
Other authorised Investments.	90,66,265 0 0	90,32,967 8 0
Loans on Govt. and other authorised Securities	1,13,40,336 9 1	1,01,28,156 4 8
Credits do do.	1,03,62,854 1 6	1,01,18,606 5 2
Bills Discounted, &c	3,44,95,342 8 1	3,45,84,873 6 7
Balances with other Banks	4,19,791 1 8	4,06,354 4 4
Bullion	1,688 8 10	1,608 0 10
Dead Stock	13,13,924 12 3	13,14,287 6 3
Stamps	9,092 0 3	9,262 5 9
Sundries	13,45,412 12 5	13,74,911 8 3
Cash, &c., at Head Office	1,10,64,765 8 7	1,32,48,985 2 6
Do. at Branches	2,27,99,354 11 2	2,11,51,609 10 10
	Rs. 10,86,54,531 9 10	10,81,43,257 14 10

The following is the Banks Memorandum of Liabilities and Assets up to November 26, 1895:—

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Treasury Balance at Head Office	3,08,531	Dec.
Do. at Branches	29,768	do.
Other Deposits	1,57,041	Inc.
Post Bills	97,775	do.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	97,603	Dec.
Loans	12,12,180	do.
Accounts of Credit	55,812	Inc.
Mercantile Bills	1,10,469	Dec.
Cash at Head Office	21,81,220	Inc.
Do. at Branches	13,47,745	Dec.

I. M. RAILWAY.

(Week ending 23rd November 1895.)

Description.	1895.	1894.	Inc. for the week.	Dec. for the week.	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open	939	752	...	...	...	...
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers, Parcels, &c.	34,578	35,450	...	872	754	...
Goods	68,397	71,087	...	2,683	...	3,19,097
Other earnings	2,077	6,367	...	3,290	1,102	...
Total for week	1,06,052	1,12,837	...	6,845	...	...
Aggregate	17,04,716	20,21,967	...	...	...	3,17,241

THE *LONDON GAZETTE*.

THE ARMY.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, NOVEMBER 12.

7th Hussars.—Qmr Sergt R J Coe to be Quartermaster, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant, vice Hon Capt W J Wait, retired.

14th Hussars.—Capt J Murray is placed on temporary half-pay on account of ill-health.

17th Lancers.—Capt C Coventry retires on retired pay; Lieut N T Nickalls to be Captain, vice C Coventry.

Cavalry Depot.—Riding Master and Hon Major T H Jones is placed on retired pay.

Royal Artillery.—Gen T Nicholl (late Bengal), Unemployed Supernumerary List, to be Colonel Commandant, vice John T Lane, C B (late Bengal), deceased; Major C M Western, to be Lieutenant Colonel, vice F A Yorke, appointed to the Staff. The dates of promotion of the following officers are altered as stated against their names:—Majors H A Chapman to Sept 1, J R Foster and W J A Beatson to Sept 11, 1895; Capts T F Bushe (from the Seconded List) to Sept 1, and F Prendergast to Sept 11, 1895. Capt A W B Gordon to be Major vice C M Western; Capt H S Nelson to be Major, vice H N Jervois, promoted Lieutenant Colonel on half pay; Lieuts H J H Winwood to be Captain, vice A W B Gordon; C E Hill, on the Seconded List, to be Captain; A M Tyler to be Captain vice H S Nelson. The following Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants:—J O'Kinealy, R G Keyworth, C H Wood, H S Seligman, the Hon N A Hood and E B Macnaghten. The following Gentlemen Cadets, from the Royal Academy, to be Second Lieutenants:—P W Game, F A Buzzard, H E Street, M H C Bird, J B MacFarlan, A Hinde, H S Hearn, F W Gossett, C E Boister, G F Claydon, E F Culthorp, H R W M Smith, G L H Howell, O C Du Port, A C R Greene, J P MacDougall, D Clapham, O Tetlow, K L Stevenson, G H Gordon, J H Patisson, C I Harrison, R H St L Chamier, F Hall, C B Thackeray, P B Climo, M L Goldie, A st Fox, G H Risch, C S Holland, H M Vandeleur, W C H Bell, K D Hutchison, J B Grylls, R E Ramsden, F D Logan, R T Russell, E L Jones, F Goodson, E Wigham, B H Bignall and R O Scallan.

Royal Engineers.—Lieut Col and Brevet Col L F Bolleau retires on an Indian pension. In consequence of the promotion of Lieut Col and Brevet Col F V Corbett to the rank of substantive Colonel, and the retirement of Lieut Col and Brevet Col L F Bolleau, the promotions and appointments of the following officers which were notified in the Gazette of Oct. 11 and 22, 1895, are antedated as follows:—Major A G Dalton to Aug 12, 1895; Major E St G Parburton to Sept 24, 1895; Capt N Kirby to Aug 12, 1895; Capt R P Robinson to Sept 24, 1895; Capt E M Paul to Oct 1 1895; Sec Lieuts G H Addison, to Oct 1, and W S Douglas to Oct 22, 1895. The following Captains to be Majors:—R D Laffan, in succession to Lieut Col and Brevet Col L F Bolleau; Brevet Major J M Lawson, in succession to Lieut Col the Right Hon Sir F I Edwards, K C B, retired. The following Lieutenants to be Captains—J S Fowler, D S O, vice Brevet Major H M Lawrence; P J Radcliffe, vice A G Drummond, placed on half pay.

Regimental District—Brevet Col E C Browne, from Lieut Col half-pay, to be Colonel to command the 21st Regimental District, Royal Scots Fusiliers, vice Col W G Jackson, retired.

East Surrey Regt—Super Capt L C G Tufnell to be Capt, in succession to Major H L Smith, Adjutant of Volunteers.

South Staffordshire Regt—Super Capt H C Chads to be Captain, in succession to Major A G Cheney, Adjutant Royal Malta Militia.

Princess Charlotte of Wales (Royal Berkshire Regt)—Capt G W Richards is seconded for service as an Adjutant of Volunteers.

King's Royal Rifle Corps.—Capt G G G, Lord Fewkesbury, retires from the Service, receiving a gratuity, with permission to retain his rank and wear the prescribed uniform.

Highland Light Infantry.—Major J A M Gardiner retires on retired pay, Capt E A C Garland to be Major, vice J A M Gardiner.

Prince of Wales's Leinster Regt (Royal Canadians)—Capt T St C Davidson is seconded for service as an Adjutant of Volunteers.

West India Regt.—Lieut Col G C Madden, C B, D S O, retires on half-pay.

Army Service Corps.—Lieut F J L Howard is seconded for service with the Egyptian Army. The following Sec Lieutenants to be Lieutenants, to complete establishment:—J F T Fisher, P Hannam, J J Smith, C E Price. The following officers now on probation as Sec Lieutenants, are transferred on probation as Lieutenants:—J W H Maturin, the Prince Albert's (Somersetshire Light Infantry), and J F Elliott, the Rifle Brigade (Royal Canadian Regt).

Unattached List—Sec Lieut W K Bourne (University Candidate), from 1st London Volunteer Rifle Corps, to be Sec Lieutenant, with a view to his appointment to the Indian Staff Corps.

Staff—Brevet-Col J H Laye from Lieut-Colonel half-pay, to be an Assistant-Adjutant-General, with the substantive rank of Colonel in the Army, vice Col W F Cavaye, placed on half pay, Lieut-Col J Stacpole, from half-pay is continued in the appointment of a deputy Assistant-Quartermaster General, Capt G Hume, R A, to be a Staff Captain for Royal Artillery, vice Capt E J Granet, R A, whose period of service in that appointment has expired Lieut C H Lord Sottrington, 3rd Royal Lancashire Regt, to be Brigade Major to Field-Marshal F S Lord Roberts, V C, G C B, G C S I, G C I E, R A, Commanding the Forces in Ireland.

Royal Military Academy.—Lieut Col F A York, from Royal Artillery, to be Assistant Commandant and Secretary, vice Col J M Murray, who is about to be placed on retired pay.

Ordnance Store Dept—Qmr and Hon Capt W McCanlis is placed on retired pay.

Army Pay Dept—Lieut J O'Hara, 2nd Dragoon Guards, to be Pay-master, and is granted the honorary rank of Captain while serving in the Army Pay Department.

Army Veterinary Dept—Vet-Capt E H Kelly, from half-pay, to be Veterinary-Captain, vice H Wilkinson, deceased, with pressence next below Vet-Capt R Smith.

Half-Pay—Majors H A Jervois, from Royal Artillery, and J Stacpole, from the Army Service Corps, to be Lieutenant-Colonels.

Brevet—Lieut-Col J G Stone, Ordnance Consulting Officer for India, to be Colonel.

Memoranda—Col W F Cavaye, on completion of his period of service as Assistant Adjutant-General Southern District, is placed on half-pay. Lieut-Col and Col C M Stockwell, half-pay, is placed on retired pay. Lieut-Col and Col C de N R Stockwell, Commandant Royal Hibernian Military School, is placed on retired pay. Lieut-Col and Brevet Col E P T Goldsmith, half-pay, retires on retired pay. Capt G R V Hume, half-pay, has been permitted to assume the surname of Gore in addition to and after that of Hume. Lieut A H Tyler, R E, is granted the local rank of Captain whilst Commanding Royal Engineers on the West Coast of Africa.

Indian Staff Corps—The following Colonels are transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List:—H M Pratt, C B, and A T Rolland.

THE NAVY

APPOINTMENTS.

Captains,—J Durnford, D S O, to Vernon; J P Pipon, C M G, to President (Nov 12).

Commanders—P W Bush, to Beliona (Nov 9); F E E Brock, to Pembroke, additional, for Magnificent; E T Inglefield, to Endymion (Nov 9); C G S Ecles, to Vivid, additional, for Darkyard Reserve (N), (Dec 1).

Lieutenants,—F G Brine to Tourmaline (Oct 1); W H Fitz-Clarence, to Excellent (Oct 31); N S Allen, to Sappho (undated); P Francklin to Lapwing (Feb 14); W Hall, to Excellent (Nov 13); J Marshall (Sub Lieut R N R), and G R A Gaunt (Victorian Naval Force), to Supplementary List, R N (Oct 31).

Sub-Lieutenants—H G Duff, to Immortalite; B A Smith, to Narcissus; T C A Blomefield, to Æolus; C H M'Mullen, to Tourmaline (Nov 9); J M Arnaud, to Nile, undated; P de W Kitcat (Midshipman R N R), to Supplementary List, R N (Oct 31).

Chief Engineers—C A Moore, to Medea; E G P Moffett, to Medusa (Nov 12).

Assistant Engineers,—W N M'Donald, to Narcissus (Nov 19); J A W Bonaventure, to Alacrity (un lated).

Staff Surgeon.—E E Bray, to Thunderer (Nov 13).

Surgeons,—H S and D Griffiths, to swallow; R Hickson, to vivid; L James, to Penelope, additional, for Ascension Hospital; E D Ackenson, to Cape of Good Hospital; F H A Clayton, to St George; P H Bayden, to Thrush (Nov 13).

Chaplain—The Rev C G Gordon-Vaudin, B A, to Narcissus (Nov 19).

Assistant-Paymasters—H H Share, to Osborne; G Grant, to Victoria and Albert (Nov 7)

Gunners—G E Cock, to Thunderer (Nov 9); J Treyhern, to Medusa; J Hickey, to Medea (Nov 12); W J C Hooper, to Narcissus (Nov 19); C Casaford (a), to Wildfire; S G Davis (a), and W S W Willey (a) to Vivid.

Boatswains—W Martin (a), to Forte (Nov 6); G W Alexander, to Norcissus; A Perrin, to Victory.

Chief Carpenter—J Murphy, to Pembroke (additional, for Ajax (Nov 9)

Carpenters—R Taylor, to Pembroke (additional), for Magnificent (Nov 9); S G S Morrell, to Colossus (Nov 2).

COASTGUARD.

Surgeon and Agent—J E Webb, M B (retired), at Looe and Polperro.

Chief Officers—J H Churchill, to Australia, for St Ives; T H Richards, to Alexandra, for Tresco (Oct 1).

Admiralty, Nov 4—R M Li—The rank of Barrackmaster and Hon Capt R H J Norcock is now stated, and not as notified in the London Gazette of Oct 25, 1895.

Nov 5—Acting Sub-Lieut G M Keane has been confirmed as a Sub-Lieutenant in her Majesty's Fleet.

Nov 6—Lieut N S Allen, of the Royal Naval Reserve, to be Lieutenant on the Supplementary List of Her Majesty's Fleet; Chief Engineer G G Goodwin has been advanced to the rank of Staff Engineer in Her Majesty's Fleet; Boatswain S J Goodfellow has been promoted to the rank of Chief Boatswain in Her Majesty's Fleet.

Nov 7—Sub Lieut W H Sandford, of the Royal Naval Reserve, to be Lieut on the Supplementary List of Her Majesty's Fleet; Midshipman A P Solfleet, of the Royal Naval Reserve, to be Sub Lieut on the Supplementary List of Her Majesty's Fleet.

Nov 9—In accordance with the provisions of Her Majesty's Order in Council of Feb 22, 1870, Admiral H S H Ernest Leopold Victor Charles Auguste Joseph Emich, Prince of Leiningen, G C B, has this day been placed on the Retired List. Consequent on the above the following promotions have been made from the same date:—Vice Admiral C J Rowley to be Admiral in Her Majesty's Fleet; Rear Admiral E H Seymour, C B, to be Vice Admiral in Her Majesty's Fleet; Capt A L Douglas to be Rear Admiral in Her Majesty's Fleet; Capts L C Keppel, H B Stewart, and M J Dunlop to be Rear Admirals on the Retired List.

Nov 11—The promotion of Sub Lieut G H S Potter to the rank of Lieut in Her Majesty's Fleet, dated Oct 1, 1895, which was notified in the "London Gazette" of Oct 15, 1895, has been cancelled. Asst Engr J Hird has been promoted to the rank of Engr in Her Majesty's Fleet. The Rev C G Gordon Vaudin B A, has been appointed a Chaplain in Her Majesty's Fleet. Gunner W H Jones has been promoted to the rank of Chief Gunner in Her Majesty's Fleet.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

The following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 30th November 1895, compared with the Statement of 23rd November, 1895:—

LIABILITIES.	Nov. 23. Rs.	Nov. 30. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	51,00,000	51,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	79,94,810	99,67,455
Do. do. at Branches	28,93,146	28,59,323
Other Deposits	4,65,90,193	4,15,21,758
Post Bills	10,553	8,654
Credits, undrawn	25,35,339	26,34,793
Rs.	7,41,84,066	6,77,79,983
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	76,71,370	74,20,520
Other authorised Securities	42,19,022	42,14,098
Credits, on Govt, and other authorised Securities	50,12,906	51,73,446
Loans do. do.	59,97,072	57,70,858
Bills Discounted and purchased	1,51,91,473	11,35,88,720
Dead Stock	3,97,982	3,98,003
Stamps and Stationery	23,301	26,468
Bullion	...	...
Balances with other Banks	1,69,032	3,60,006
Cash	3,55,01,908	2,20,32,345
Rs.	7,41,84,066	6,77,79,983

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON MONDAY, THE 2ND OF DECEMBER 1895.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to inches standard, reduced to the mean of temperatures 32° and also to the sea level and corrected for instrumental error and for Lat 15°.

2. The 2nd column under the head "Wind" gives the average number of miles the wind has travelled during the past 24 hour, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles registered during the previous 24 hour by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the last three are those of the air in the shade or in a well ventilated thermometer screen and not of the air in contact with grass, sides and flagstaff or straw roof. The maximum and minimum and mean temperatures are those registered during the previous 24 hours.

4. The humidity is expressed in the usual manner as the ratio of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st Nov. to date.	Variation, 1st Nov. to date.
Delhi	30·174	Calm	2	84°	57.0	81	0·20	0·22	+0·1
Agra	30·143	NW	5	86·6	60·9	83	...	...	—0·5
Cawnpore	30·079	Calm	2	81·3	57·5	86	...	...	...
Allahabad	30·072	SSE	2	81·7	56·4	71	...	...	—0·17
Jhansi	30·064	SSE	4	81·0	62·7	64	...	...	—1·12
Jacobabad	30·166	Calm	2	80·6	48·0	59	...	0·2	—0·6
Karachi	30·138	ESE	6	84.8	61·4	55	...	...	—0·09
Jaypore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ajmere	30·114	NE	9	87·4	60·7	61	...	...	—0·19
Deesa	30·033	NNE	9	88·7	60·5	5	...	...	—0·16
Ahmedabad	30·018	NW	2	89·2	59·2	49	...	...	...
Bhuj	30·091	NNW	10	86·1	60·0	32	...	...	—0·02
Rajkot	30·074	NE	6	88·0	59·9	52	...	...	—0·36
Veraval	30·003	N	7	90·6	66·3	73	...	...	...
Neemuch	30·075	NNE	7	84.8	51·7	86	0·02	0·2	—0·19
Indore	30·041	N	2	84.5	59·1	72	0·01	0·01	—0·46
Sangor	30·043	Calm	2	85·8	51·2	74	0·13	0·13	—0·35
Jubulpore	30·043	N	...	79·4	58·3	86	...	...	—0·50
Hoshangabad	30·070	Calm	2	87·8	53·3	64	...	...	—0·31
Khandwa	30·031	S	5	87·7	57·5	46	...	...	—0·31
Raipur	30·083	NW	3	83·8	48·3	61	...	...	—0·52
Nagpur	30·070	Calm	3	84·2	56·7	56	...	0·16	—0·74
Amraoti	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Akola	30·038	ESE	6	87·5	57·0	51	...	...	—0·6
Surat	30·096	W	3	91·0	60·5	46	...	...	—0·17
Malegaon	30·048	WNW	4	86·4	57·4	47	...	...	—0·5
Bombay	30·000	ESE	9	84·0	70·9	79	...	0·06	—0·0
Poona	30·079	Calm	4	84·5	56·9	60	...	0·74	—0·59
Ahmednagar	30·053	Calm	1	83·8	52·5	61	...	0·91	...
Aurangabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sholapur	30·041	S	8	83·8	61·0	63	...	0·71	—0·45
Ratnagiri	29·939	ESE	6	89·4	69·9	51	...	1·0	+0·80
Belgaum	29·991	E	17

HORSE EXERCISE AT HOME.

By Royal Letters Patent

Vigor's Horse-Action Saddle.

HIGHLY APPROVED OF BY
H.I.M. THE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA.

PERSONALLY ORDERED BY
H.R.H. THE PRINCESS OF WALES.

ADOPTED BY
Sir HENRY THOMPSON, F.R.C.S., &c.
And by Leading Physicians.

PRONOUNCED BY
Dr. GEORGE FLEMING, C.B.
a most efficient substitute for the live horse.
USED BY
MARY, COUNTESS OF DERBY.
The Rt. Hon. The EARL of LISBURNE.
The Rt. Hon. BARON H. DE WORMS.
AND MANY OTHERS.

EXERCISE ON THIS SADDLE
Creates Appetite & Cures Dyspepsia,
Quickens the Circulation,
Stimulates the Liver,
Relieves Hysteria, Insomnia,
Gout & Rheumatism,
And Safely Reduces Obesity

The LANCET says: "The expense and difficult of riding on a live horse are avoided."
The QUEEN: "Either a strong man can indulge in violent exercise, or an invalid, a delicate woman, or a child may derive benefit."
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The best exercise for the strong, the weak, also the blind, lame or crippled."
The best and safest exercise for people suffering from MENTAL and NERVOUS DISORDERS.
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SPECIALITIES:
"PROTECTOR" KNIFE POLISH
IN 3d PACKETS AND 6d 1s 2s 6d TINS EVERYWHERE.
"ROYAL LUSTRE" BLACK LEAD
IN PACKETS 1d & 2d. ONE TRIAL SOLICITED.
ALSO
GENUINE EMERY-EMERY AND GLASS CLOTHS.
"ROYAL PATENT" FLEXIBLE GLASS PAPER.
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FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES AND SAUCES.

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Incontestably proved by Thirty-eight Years' Medical Experience to be
The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in
CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

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Lecturer on Materia Medica, London Hospital.
"Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL contains the whole of the active ingredients of the remedy, and is easily digested. Hence its value, not only in Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, but in a great number of cases to which the Profession is extending its use."

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"I have long been aware of the great reputation enjoyed by the LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL introduced into medical practice by Dr. DE JONGH, and have recommended it with the utmost confidence. I have no hesitation in stating my opinion, that it possesses all the qualities of a good and efficient medicine. Its taste is by no means disagreeable, and might even be called pleasant. I have found Dr. DE JONGH'S OIL very useful in cases of Chronic Cough, and especially in Laryngeal Disease complicated with Consumption."

DR. SAUNDERS, C.B.,
Late Deputy-Inspector-General Army Hospitals, Superintendent London Medical Mission.
"I have used Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL extensively among the sick poor of St. Giles's, and consider it a valuable remedy, especially in the Wasting Diseases of Children."

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Medical Officer of Health, St. Marylebone, London.
"My own somewhat lengthened experience as a Medical Practitioner enables me with confidence to recommend Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL as being more uniform in quality, more certain in its effects, more palatable, and infinitely less likely to disagree with the stomach than the Pale Oil. If I were asked for an explanation of the marked success which for so many years has attended the administration of Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL, I should say that it is owing to its extraordinary medicinal, dietetic, and reginimal properties, and which are found to exist in no other medicine that I am acquainted with, in such uniform combination."

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HEALTHY BILE.

When the Liver is not making Healthy Bile, or insufficient quantity, the Blood becomes impure, the groundwork of disease, and produces Constipation, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Headaches, Moping, Melancholy, Gout, Rheumatism, and nearly every form of disease.

ENO'S "FRUIT SALT"

is the simplest and best remedy yet introduced. It prevents Diarrhœa, and removes it in the early stages.

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assists the functions of the LIVER, BOWELS, SKIN, and KIDNEYS by Natural Means; thus the Blood is freed from POISONOUS or other HURTFUL MATTERS. It is impossible to overstate its great value. THERE IS NO DOUBT that, where it has been taken in the earliest stages of a disease, it has, in innumerable instances, PREVENTED a SEVERE ILLNESS. Without such a simple precaution, the JEOPARDY of LIFE is IMMENSELY INCREASED.

SCARLET FEVER, PYÆMIA, ERYSIPELAS, MEASLES, GANGRENE, and almost every mentionable Disease.—"I have been a nurse for upwards of ten years, and in that time have nursed cases of scarlet fever, pyæmia, erysipelas, measles, gangrene, cancer, and almost every mentionable disease. During the whole time I have not been ill myself for a single day, and this I attribute in a great measure to the use of ENO'S FRUIT SALT, which has kept my blood in a pure state. I recommended it to all my patients during convalescence. Its value as a means of health cannot be overestimated.—A PROFESSIONAL NURSE. "April 21st, 1894."

EASTERN EQUATORIAL AFRICA.

Cavendish Square, W., October 26, 1894.

DEAR SIR,—I have recently returned from Eastern Equatorial Africa, where I lived for upwards of 12 years.

I enjoyed phenomenal health, and in my opinion it was undoubtedly owing to the daily use of your "Fruit Salt," the beneficial qualities of which I had previously found in England. I have no hesitation in saying that my life was preserved by it.

On my way home I had a severe attack of intermittent fever, the sea was rough, and the ship's medical attendant was (as that officer usually is) prostrate with "mal de mer," and unable to attend to anyone. The fever gained and gained on me, but after a few doses of ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" I at last fell into a refreshing sleep, and found on awakening that the int se thirst had gone, and long before I had arrived at Aden was as well as I had ever been in my life. I am, dear Sir, Yours truly, ANGLO-AFRICAN.

CAUTION.—Examine each Bottle and see the capsule is marked "ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT.'" without you have been imposed on by a worthless imitation. Prepared only at
ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" WORKS, LONDON S.E. By J. C. ENO'S PATENT.

ADMIRABLY ADAPTED TO THE WANTS OF INFANTS
In Class A, Group 10.

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WORLD-RENOWNED
HAIR PRODUCER AND RESTORER.
Is the Best Dressing, specially prepared and Perfumed for Toilet Use.

"HARLENE" PRODUCES LUXURIANT HAIR, PREVENTS ITS FALLING OFF AND TURNING GREY.
Unequalled for Promoting the Growth of the Beard and Moustache.
THE WORLD-RENOWNED REMEDY FOR BALDNESS.
For Curing Weak and Thin Eyelashes, Preserving, Strengthening, and Rendering the Hair beautifully Soft. For removing Scurf, Dandruff, etc., also for Restoring Grey Hair to its Natural Colour, it is without a rival. Physicians and Analysts pronounce it to be devoid of any mettalic or other injurious ingredients. 1s., 2s. 6d., and 4s. 6d. per bottle. May be had from Chemists, Hairdressers, and Perfumers all over the World.
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Having regard to an UNTRUE STATEMENT made by an Advertiser of Phosphodyne, viz., "The only Medicine of that name granted Certificates by Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks," Dr. Lalor invites the attention of the public to the following copy of a letter received from Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks:—

THE PATENT OFFICE, TRADE MARKS BRANCH, 25, Southampton Buildings, London, W.C.,
27th November, 1894.

SIR,—Adverting to your letter of the 22nd instant, enclosing an Advertisement (apparently taken from some Indian newspaper) relating to "Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne," I am directed to inform you that the Comptroller does not find that the combination of devices (Locomotive, Ship, Royal Arms, &c.), with those words (and others), appearing in the Advertisement, has been registered at this office in the Class (Class 5) to which Medicines for human use belong; and the word "Phosphodyne" has not been so Registered EXCEPT IN YOUR NAME. The official number of your registration of the label with Hercules and the Lion and the words "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne or Vital Elixir" is 5317, and its date is 3rd May, 1876; your registration of the word "Phosphodyne" by itself, as an "OLD" Trade Mark, is numbered 18527, and is of date 26th October, 1877.

The Comptroller will be happy to afford you any further assistance in his power in connection with the matter.

[redacted] your obedient Servant,
for W. J. F. TOMLINSON.

Medicine of the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-84, open to all Countries

REGISTERED **DR LALOR'S** TRADE MARK.

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HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

For thirty years has maintained its world-wide reputation as the Best and only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure for BRAIN WRECKAGE, PARALYSIS, SLEEPLESSNESS, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney and Liver Complaints, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

The effect of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is really marvellous.

Directions for Self-Treatment of the above diseases with each Bottle.

Its energizing effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is Invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.

Beware of vile imitations!—None genuine without the British Government Stamp with "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne, London, England," engraved thereon.

Thousands of unimpeachable testimonials from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities. No other Phosphoric Preparation has received such distinguished recognition.

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REYNOLDS' GOUT SPECIFIC is acknowledged throughout the world to be the most certain remedy for Gout, Rheumatism, Lumbago, and Sciatica. A single dose affording relief within a few hours. Highly recommended by Doctors and others. Dr. Brewster (for many years one of the leading Physicians in Paris) writes:—I have prescribed REYNOLDS GOUT SPECIFIC in all cases of Rheumatic affections and found it an infallible remedy. I have always had much pleasure in recommending it, and consider it a safe and invaluable medicine.

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For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient Milk is INVALUABLE
IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER,
Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and
RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE.

It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, this delightful preparation has no equal. Sold by all Chemists.

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VINOLIA IS A REFINED SOAP.

It keeps the complexion fresh and clear.

No other soap has received such high awards as VINOLIA SOAP.

DON'T ECONOMIZE AT THE EXPENSE OF YOUR COMPLEXION.

For Itching. For Itching. For Itching. For Itching. For Itching.

Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots.

The Editor, "BABY," reports:—For acne spots on the face it is undoubtedly efficacious, frequently healing eruptions, and removing pimples in a few days. It relieves itching at once.

VINOLIA SOAPS.—ALL PRICES, VINOLIA SHAVING STICKS AND CAKES AND VINOLIA POWDER (FOR THE COMPLEXION).

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OBSERVE THAT THE SIGNATURE

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ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE

Sold Wholesale by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse & Blackwell, Ltd., London; and Export Oilmen generally.

RETAIL EVERYWHERE.

SAUCE.

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S. & H. HARRIS.

HARRIS'S
Harness Composition
Apply a very small quantity of Composition to the Harness, with the end of a stiff Brush, then use the other part of the Brush and it will produce a fine Polish which by a light rub with a soft Cloth will become Brilliant, and resist Water. Keep the Box covered.
S. & H. HARRIS

WATERPROOF.
In Constant Use for 50 Years throughout the United Kingdom.
Sold by all Saddlers, Ironmongers, and Storekeepers.
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ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY.

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TRADE MARK
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Sold Everywhere **ORIGINAL** in Bottles at 12 Annas and Rs. 1/8 to Rs. 10.

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CURES FEVERS, INFLUENZA, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, and ASIATIC CHOLERA, AGUE, CRAMP, COLIC, NEURALGIA, and DENGUE FEVER.

"CARLTON" WHISKEY.

ELEVEN YEARS OLD & FIVE YEARS OLD

THESE GRAND OLD SCOTCH WHISKIES are shipped only by RICHARD MATHEWS AND COMPANY, of London and Inverness, who are sole possessors of the Brand "CARLTON." They are distilled from the finest Highland Malt only, are in every respect equal to the best Cognac Brandy, and guaranteed to be entirely free from Fusil Oil or other noxious impurities.

The following letter has been received from the Secretary of the "CARLTON" CLUB:—

CARLTON CLUB, Dec. 20, 1875.

MESSRS. R. MATHEWS & COMPANY.

GENTLEMEN.—In reply to your enquiry as to whether the Whiskey you are supplying to his Club is approved by the Members, the best answer I can give is that the consumption of this Whiskey in the Club has GREATLY INCREASED since it has been supplied by your firm. There can be no doubt whatever about the Whiskey being MOST EXCELLENT. It is Old and Soft, and I may safely say that it is much approved by the Members

Yours obediently,
W. GRIFFIN SUTTON, *Secretary.*

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CAUTION.—It has come to the knowledge of the shippers of the "CARLTON" WHISKIES, that the empty Bottles have been dishonestly refilled with the poisonous trash very often sold in India under the name of WHISKEY, this is therefore to caution consumers to CAREFULLY EXAMINE the CORKS and CAPSULES to see they have not been tampered with; also that the Corks, Capsules and Label are branded with Their Trade Mark.

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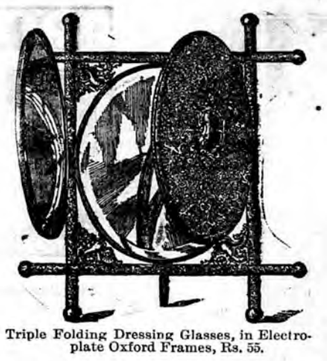

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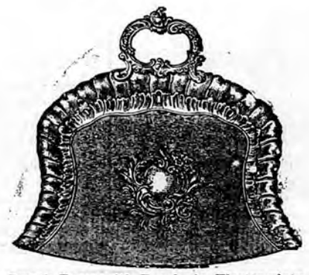

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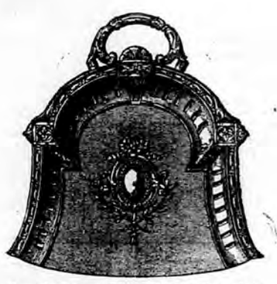

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